**Weather**
Colder weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 60.1 and the minimum 48.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 62.4 and 44.6.

# The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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# CHINA DEMANDS REPARATION FOR AFFAIR AT FOOCHOW

## JUGO-SLAVIA PREPARING TO FIGHT ITALY

### D'Annunzio's Aggression Spark That Threatens To Start Warfare

### TROOPS WAITING

### Have 100,000 Men Under Arms; Criticism Aimed At Allies

### WARNING ISSUED

### Public Exasperation Is Beyond Bounds, It Is Declared

(*Kokusai Agency*)

Paris, November 18.—Servia has stopped the demobilisation of the elder classes and is retaining all men now under arms on active service, pending further developments of the movements of d'Annunzio and awaiting the action of the Italian government against the filibustering.

The Jugo-Slav Government has issued a warning that the "public exasperation is beyond bounds and is being increased by the thousands of its nationals escaping from the Italians and d'Annunzio."

**ARE READY TO FIGHT**

The Jugo-Slav announcement indicates that the Jugo-Slav people are becoming more and more widely convinced that there is only one method by which the encroachments of Italian militarism into Jugo-Slav territory can be checked and that is by taking up arms in self-defense. More than a hundred thousand troops remain under arms ready to attack the Italians if an open break occurs.

**BLAME THE ALLIES**

The Jugo-Slavs bitterly criticise the Supreme Council for having failed to regulate the Fiume situation and oust d'Annunzio. They point out that following the Italian massacre of the French troops in Fiume last summer, the Supreme Council has sent an inter-allied military commission to investigate the affair. The commission has reported that the city is patrolled by inter-allied police contingents. The Council accepted the proposition but the Italian troops have not withdrawn.

## *American Coal Men Modify Their Terms*

### *Miners First Demanded Forty Percent Increase And Seven-Hour Day*

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, November 21.—The bituminous coal-miners have offered to accept a forty percent increase in wages and a seven hour day, abandoning their original demand of a sixty percent increase and a thirty hour week.

Note: A later telegram announced that the coal miners have accepted the Secretary of Labor's proposal for an advance in wages of 31 percent for day-laborers and 27 cents per ton for hewers. This however is opposed by the mine-owners.

## *Dockers In New York Get Wage Adjustment*

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, November 21.—The National Adjustment Commission has awarded the deep-sea longshoremen 80 cents an hour and $1.20 an hour overtime, with an increase of 22½ percent over the scale of wages in force to October 6, when the strike began.

## MAIL TO U.S. TOMORROW

Mail which leaves for America on the Empress of Asia tomorrow closes at the U.S. Post Office at one o'clock for parcels and registered matter and at two for ordinary mail.

## *English Duchess Plans Extensive Visit In America*

The beautiful Duchess of Suth erland, daughter of the Earl of Lanesborough, will shortly sail for the United States for an extensive visit, according to a report from L ondon. The Duchess is prominent in Court circles and is Mistress of the Robes to Queen Mary.

## *Swiss American Relations Strained By Arrests Of Men Probing Army Frauds*

### U.S. Investigators Are Seized And Records They Held Of Swindling With Contracts Confiscated By Officials

(*Kokusai Agency*)

Paris, November 17.—Swiss-American relations are highly strained, and the State Department and the War Department at Washington have ordered an investigation through the American Minister in Berne, following the alleged unwarranted arrest of two American army captains at Zurich on November 10, and the confiscation of the evidence they had secured incriminating prominent Swiss business men of defrauding the United States of 4,000,000 francs in bogus army contracts during the war.

Captains Dasher and Kiplinger were sent to Switzerland in August to investigate the alleged fraudulent contracts made between the United States purchasing commission stationed in Berne and a number of Swiss manufacturers.

**ENTERED CONSPIRACY**

Captain Donald MacPherson, a Chicago lawyer, headed the original American purchasing commission in Switzerland, but left, leaving the contracts in charge of Sergeant Lewis Wetmore, formerly a New York Times reporter. It is alleged that Wetmore became friendly with a Russian Baron, named Delenkchevitch, at Berne, who worked through a decoy named Simon Weissman. Weissman went to Swiss manufacturers, and told them he alone could swing American contracts and obtained fifteen percent on all business. He then turned over the deals to Delenkchevitch, who, it is charged, put them through. Wetmore is accused of having awarded contracts at higher prices than the bids submitted, and having divided the excess with the Russian baron. A number of other charges are cited.

**THIRD DEGREE**

The American investigating officials, Captains Dasher and Kiplinger, when arrested, were held without breakfast and luncheon, until the middle of the afternoon, and were submitted to a severe third degree by a burly Swiss detective. They asked that the American Consul at Zurich should be called or notified, but the Swiss authorities refused their request. They then showed their diplomatic passports with Swiss vises, also their credentials as judge advocates of the United States court-martial convened for the investigation, signed by President Wilson himself, as well as letters from the American Legation at Berne, signed by Minister Stovell, but the Zurich police refused even to look at them.

The chief of the Zurich police finally agreed to release them, but told them he intended to confiscate all their papers and documents. When released, the Americans went to Berne with certain invaluable papers, which they had hidden.

Minister Stovell made a strong protest to the Swiss Foreign Office and demanded an apology and the restitution of the papers. Up to Saturday night the Swiss authorities had not even replied to the protest.

Captain Dasher will arrive in Paris today, while Captain Kiplinger is remaining at Berne. Dasher's statement has been cabled to the State Department at Washington and strong pressure is being put on the Swiss government.

## *Conditions In Petrograd Described As Appaling*

(*Kokusai Agency*)

Helsingfors, November 16.—Couriers arriving from Petrograd describe conditions there as appalling. They say that the inhabitants are despairing and apathetic. The streets are barricaded and guarded by Chinese, who have introduced a virulent type of typhus. As a result the hospitals are overcrowded with typhus patients. Bread is 350 roubles per pound; butter is 1,800; horseflesh is 600, and clothing is practically impossible to obtain at any price.

The Commissaries, however, are living in luxury, and their women parade the city covered with costly furs and wearing diamonds.

It is reported that despite the loss of Yamburg, the troops under General Judenitch remain in high spirits. His losses amount to over 4,000 men, and it is rumored that he is to resign his command, which will probably be turned over to the commander of the Esthonian army.

## ALLIES WANT EXPLANATION FROM BERLIN

### Unexpected Departure Of Delegates From Paris Raises Question

### SERVIA WILL SIGN

### Treaty With Bulgaria To Be Concluded At Neuilly-sur-Seine

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, November 26 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—The German Delegates are announced to have reached Berlin from Paris. A German official statement explains the Delegates' return by the necessity for their presence at the deliberations in connection with the sinking at Scapa Flow.

On Nov. 24, the Supreme Council sent a Note to the German Government expressing lively surprise at the departure of the German Delegates, which, it declared, cast grave doubts on the intentions of the German Government. In conclusion the Supreme Council requested a definite statement of the position forthwith, adding that it threw on the German Government full responsibility for the delay which the German Government's action had involved in the restoration of peace.

**SERVIA TO SIGN**

Paris, November 26 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Servia has agreed to give her adherence to the Treaty of St. Germain with Austria and to the Protection of Minorities Clause. This opens the way for Servia to sign the treaty with Bulgaria at Neuilly-sur-Seine tomorrow. The same condition has been imposed on Rumania, but she only received the Entente's Note on November 22, and consequently she will be given a week from tomorrow within which to give adherence to both the Austrian and Bulgarian Treaties.

**JUGO-SLAVS ACT**

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, November 26.—M. Pachitch and Dr. Trumbitch this afternoon signed on behalf of the Government of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, a declaration of adherence to the Austrian Treaty and the treaties attached thereto, which had not been signed by the Jugo-Slav delegates. The signing of the Bulgarian Treaty and the attached conventions will take place at the Town Hall of Neuilly-sur-Seine tomorrow.

## GENERAL GAIDA LEAVES SIBERIA

### Possibility Is Seen Czech General Intends To Go To America

Vladivostok, November 20.—General Gaida has been ordered to leave Vladivostok today and he will have no other alternative but to embark on some foreign steamer in the harbor. It is expected that he will leave Vladivostok either by the Japanese steamer Suma Maru or Genkai Maru, both of which leave here tomorrow, and proceed to America.

Harbin, November 21.—It is authoritatively stated here that Ataman Seminoff, speaking as the Chief of the Cossacks, has instructed all Cossacks to do their utmost in the upholding of the cause of Admiral Kolchak, which is the patriotic duty of all Russians.

The German war prisoners in Siberia, who number 1,000 officers and 12,000 men, and the Austrian prisoners, who number 11,000 officers and 80,000 men, are to be repatriated as soon as the Czech army embarks for home.

## *War Time Prohibition Still On In America*

(*American Press Wireless*)

Washington, November 19.—President Wilson, it is announced, will make no move to rescind the war time prohibition act until peace has been formally declared.

## *American Citizens In Shanghai Celebrate Thanksgiving Day*

## FOOTBALL GAME, DANCING, FEATURE PROGRAM OF DAY

### Impressive Religious Service Is Held At Union Church, With Allied Consuls Attending

By proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson of the United States and of the governors of the respective states, yesterday, the fourth Thursday in November, according to custom was set aside as a day on which to give thanks to Heaven for the benefits the Nation received during the past year.

Americans in Shanghai joined with Americans in every part of the world in observing their national Thanksgiving day.

Allied flags were conspicuous on many buildings and the holiday was marked by a genuine American football game in the afternoon, religious services in the Union Church after the game, and dinners and dances in the evening. The football contest between Shanghai and the Navy resulted in a score of 6 to 0 in favor of Shanghai.

**PROGRAM AT CHURCH**

Nothing appeared to mar the day. The weather which looked threatening in the forenoon turned out to be all that could be desired and President Wilson's Thanksgiving message arrived some hours before its delivery by Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham at the Union Church meeting.

Although football had taken the attention and superfluous energy of a large part of the community, the church for the 5 o'clock services was crowded. Consuls and Consuls-General were there with their wives in number and the front row of seats was reserved in their honor. American sailors and members of the American Company of Shanghai Volunteers attended in uniform and American Boy Scouts effectively managed the seating. The church was tastily decorated with flags of many nations and about the pulpit and choir stand were flowers and plants.

The program was carried out as announced with the exception that Mr. J. Edmund Good sang in place of Mr. A. G. Loehr, who was ill. The address of the day which was given by Mr. M. T. Stauffer of the China Continuation Committee appears in part below.

The dinner and dance given by the Glee Club of the American Company of Shanghai Volunteers at the Astor House in the evening were largely attended. Mr. V. E. Scott presided. Members of the Universal Film Company were special guests of the Club.

On board the U. S. men-o'-war, Wilmington and Elcano, special Thanksgiving dinners were served and these were supplemented by real American pumpkin pies supplied by members of the American Woman's Club. Special evening dinners were served at the Carlton, the Astor House and Astor Grill, the Cafe Parisien, and Trocadero. A prize dance was held in the evening at the Carlton.

**MR. STAUFFER'S ADDRESS**

At the Church services Mr. Stauffer said:

"My friends: We have assembled this afternoon in response to the President's proclamation and the express desire of our own hearts. We are here to render Thanksgiving to Almighty God for His countless blessings to us as a nation. No half-hearted praise will express the spirit of this day. Only whole-hearted exultant words, I venture to believe, will do. As I have turned over and over again the pages of this Sacred Book, I have found these words in that old hymnal of the Ancient Church, the Book of Psalms: 'Bless Jehovah O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless Jehovah O my soul, and forget not [that is a word for our hearts] all his benefits."

"On Thanksgiving Day a year ago we were rejoicing over the Armistice. Thank God, the war has ended. At last that black and sinister power that had held Europe by the throat more than once, was utterly crushed. For this we humbly gave thanks to Almighty God. We were filled

(Continued on Page 4)

## President Wilson Issues Thanksgiving Proclamation

President Wilson

THE time of the year has again arrived when the people of the United States are accustomed to unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for blessings which He has conferred upon our country during the twelve months that have passed.

A year ago, our people poured out their hearts in praise and thanksgiving that through Divine aid the right was victorious and peace had come to the nations which had so courageously struggled in defense of human liberty and justice. Now that the stern task is ended and the fruits of achievement are ours we look forward with confidence to the dawn of an era where the sacrifices of the nations will find recompense in a world at peace.

But to attain the consummation of the great work to which the American people devoted their manhood and the vast resources of their country they should, as they give thanks to God, reconsecrate themselves to those principles of right which triumphed through His Merciful Goodness. Our gratitude can find no more perfect expression than to bulwark with loyalty and patriotism those principles for which the free peoples of the earth fought and died during the past years. We have had much to make us thankful in spite of the confusion in our economic life resulting from the war. We have prospered; our harvests have been opulent and out of our abundance we have been able to render succor to less favored nations; our democracy remains unshaken in a world torn with political and social unrest; our traditional ideals are still our guides in the path of progress and civilisation and the great blessings vouchsafed to us, for which we devoutly give thanks, should arouse us to a further sense of our duty to ourselves and to mankind to see to it that nothing that we may do shall mar the completeness of the victory which we helped to win.

No selfish purpose animated us in becoming participants in the world war, and with a life spirit of unselfishness we should strive to aid by our example and by our co-operation in realising the enduring welfare of all the people and in bringing into being a world ruled by friendship and good will.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of November next, for observance as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by my countrymen; inviting them to cease on that day from their ordinary tasks and to unite in their homes and in their several places of worship in ascribing praise and national thanksgiving to God, the Author of all blessings and the Master of our destinies.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this fifth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-fourth.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON
By the President.
ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

## *Berger, Disloyal, Is Barred From His Seat In Congress*

### House Of Representatives By Unanimous Vote Resolves That Wisconsin Member Be Ejected Because Of Pro-German Activity During War

Washington, November 19.—The House of Representatives, by an almost unanimous vote, has adopted the resolution of a special committee recommending that Mr Victor Berger, Socialist member elect from Wisconsin, be not permitted to take his seat in Congress because of his attitude against the Government during the war.

**PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITY**

The special committee of the House, which investigated the words and actions of Berger, who was once Mayor of Milwaukee, made it plain in its report that the fact of his leadership in the Socialist Party was not taken into consideration and was not held as a bar to his membership, as he had previously sat in Congress as a Socialist. It was his pro-German activity that was investigated and proved. The report of the committee, adopted by a vote of 8 to 1, was presented to the House on October 23, the committee recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, that under the facts and circumstances of this case, Victor L. Berger is not entitled to take oath of office as a Re-

(Continued on Page 4)

## *Hongkong Police Battle With Robbers In Streets*

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, November 27.—Six armed robbers yesterday afternoon commandeered a motor car and raided a money-changer's shop in Des Voeux Road West. They fired at the shop assistants, whom they missed, seized a money-box containing $4,000 and re-entered the car with a view to escaping. The police pursued them, a rapid fusilade being kept up between the police and the robbers. Two Chinese detectives and four passers-by were wounded. One of the detectives was seriously wounded and one of the passers-by succumbed to his injuries. Three of the robbers were wounded. One of the robbers shot a police sergeant named Clark, the bullet grazing his thigh and another robber fired at police-sergeant Field but missed him. Clark bravely struggled with the robber leader, and succeeded in overpowered him. Two thousand dollars of the booty were recovered. A large posse of constables are scouring the island for the remaining robbers.

## PROTEST TO TOKIO TO BE PRESENTED

### Peking Ministry Directs Charge In Japan To Take Action

### STUDENTS MARCH

### Capital Police Baffled In Efforts To Check Demonstration

### CRUISER IS SENT

### Tientsin Chamber Seeks Recall Of Nipponese Consul There

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has endorsed the four demands for Japanese reparation made by the Foochow Mass Meeting last Sunday and instructed the Charge D'Affaires at Tokio to communicate the demands to the Tokio Government. Protests against the Japanese violence in Foochow are pouring into the office of the President daily from the provinces.

Peking students are parading the streets during their leisure hours, carrying huge placards calling on the nation to devise adequate means of dealing with the Japanese. Police interference failed to stop the paraders who presented their visiting cards to the constables and proceeded with their peaceful procession.

**CRUISER ORDERED OUT**

The Cabinet has ordered Admiral K. K. Lang, the Chief of the Admiralty at Shanghai, to send the Cruiser Haishu to Foochow waters as a precautionary measure. Admiral Lang's original cruise to Chekiang and Fukien has been cancelled.

The Tientsin Chamber of Commerce has formally filed a petition with the Cabinet, demanding diplomatic action for the recall of the Consul-General for Japan at Tientsin, because of his interference with the election of the chairman of the Tientsin chamber.

Two Japanese, without passports, have been captured by hunghutze and held for ransom, according to a report of General Pao Kwei-ching, Tuchun of Heilungkiang. The Nipponese were captured while conducting an expedition in the forests of Ningkuta. General Pao repudiated all liabilities for the protection of the Japanese, as he contended that they were not allowed to come to the district without passports.

**TSAO JU-LIN MEMBER**

The reappearance of the name of Tsao Ju-lin, one of the pro-Japanese officials thrown out of office during the students' agitation, in the membership roll of the World's Chinese Students' Federation, was made the subject of much adverse criticism among the members and students during the last few days.

Tsao was a member of the federation before the student movement, but his name was struck from the list when he was driven out of office last May. During the recent membership campaign conducted by the federation which was widely advertised in the local press with the names of the notables recruited every day, Tsao was again among the new recruits. The list of members published in October contained the name of Tsao Ju-lin together with his erstwhile title, Minister of Communications.

A number of members of the federation have already withdrawn their membership. The Shanghai Students' Union Daily yesterday styled the action of the federation as mercenary and disgraceful.

## *British Delegate Sees Soviet Agent*

### *Conference In Copenhagen Between O'Grady And Litvinoff Held*

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, November 26 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—A Copenhagen message states that a conference took place there yesterday between M. Litvinoff, representing the Soviet Government, and Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., the British delegate. A further conference will be held in a few days time.

# Special Constables Given Relief From Active Duty

## Business Men Who Volunteered For Municipal Protec ion During The War Put On Reserve List

Two hundred business men who for a year and half have been aiding the police as special constables were mustered out of service last night and accepted appointments as special reserves. The ceremony took place in the Drill Hall of the new Municipal Building, Foochow Road.

Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, officiated. Other municipal officials assisted him.

The special constables, in uniform, were drawn up in parade formation and with their commanding officers received the congratulations of the municipal officials.

A representative audience was present to express its appreciation of the excellent service that has been accorded the people of Shanghai for the last year and a half by the special constables. Many of the men on parade wore silver stars on their sleeves, indicating that for one hundred or more times they had responded to duty calls.

FINE BODY OF MEN

A fine body of men was lined up for inspection by the head of the Municipal Council and never before had the public so fully appreciated what was done by the voluntary guardians of Shanghai's welfare than last evening when this small, though potent, body of patriotic citizens assembled to receive honorable discharge from their active service.

Mr. Pearce, in addressing the retiring special constables, said:

"Mr. Anderson and members of the Special Police.

"It is indeed a pleasure and honor to me and my colleagues on the Council to have this opportunity of conveying to you personally, on our own behalf and on behalf of the community and I am sure I may say also of the regular branches of the Police Force, our very sincere appreciation and thanks for the public services that you have rendered since you were brought into being in May, 1918, as an active branch of the Force.

RECALLS WAR TIMES

"I cannot help reflecting on the conditions that then existed. The strength of the Foreign and Sikh Branches of the Force had declined to an extent which gave rise to very great apprehension for the safety and proper policing of the Settlement, an apprehension which was intensified by the conditions of unrest which were then unhappily making themselves evident locally. Many members of the Foreign Branch of the Force had left for war service, others had left the Council's service for one reason or another and with the prolongation of the war it was quite impossible to enlist new recruits for the gaps thus caused.

"The Indian Government too had placed severe restrictions on recruiting in India so that it was practically impossible to fill those vacancies which normally arise in the Sikh Branch through leave or resignation. Under these circumstances the duties of those who had been left behind, particularly in the case of the Foreign Branch had become of an extremely onerous character and, although they were carried out in a truly splendid spirit, the fact remains that it was impossible to exercise that measure of control and supervision that is essential in a Force of the size of that upon which we rely for our police protection. Much additional work had, moreover, been thrown upon the Force in connection with the restrictions placed on enemy subjects within the Settlement and by the period of local unrest which manifested itself at the time of the ricsha and hawker disturbances.

BUSINESS MEN CALLED

"The desirability of instituting a Special Police Force to assist and relieve the regular Police of some part of their duties had been under consideration prior to this time, but we had naturally felt a certain measure of reluctance in calling upon those who had been left in Shanghai to carry on during the war and who had not already given of their services to the community either as members of the Volunteer Corps or of the then volunteer Fire Brigade, since we knew only too well that the demands that business made upon their time were in most cases extremely heavy. In May, however, the position was such that we felt that immediate action must be taken to safeguard the security of the community and that the foundation of a special branch of police could no longer be delayed.

"Applications for enrolment were issued and, gentlemen, so ready was your response, surpassing anything that we could reasonably have hoped for, that by the end of 1918 the community had at its disposal a very valuable addition to its Police Force with a total strength of no less than 200. It should be nearer the mark if I said an invaluable addition, for I can state without the least fear of contradiction that the value of your services cannot be too highly appraised whether it be in respect of your ordinary every day duties or in respect of the many special occasions and occasions of emergency, when the high standard of efficiency to which you attained was well proved, exceeding, as I stated in a recent note to you, Mr. Anderson, the highest expectation of the Council.

NO LIGHT TASK

"Some of you, when you enrolled, may not possibly have appreciated what you were letting yourselves in for: you may not have realised that the task that you were to undertake in the public interest was to be no light one, you may not have appreciated that you would be called upon to perform duties that must on occasion have proved extremely irksome, but whether this was so or not the fact remains that you have carried on and earned the deep gratitude of the community as a whole. More especially do I congratulate those members of the Force who have won the Star, representing as it does 100 tours of duty.

"With the arrival during the past few months of a very considerable addition to the Foreign Branch of the Force and with the arrival and expected arrival of recruits for the Sikh Branch we are now able to give you that release from your active duties which you have so rightly and well earned, but which we are perhaps somewhat reluctant to give, since we do not wish to lose so valuable a force as that which you have provided. Indeed we cannot even now dispense with your services altogether for we feel we should keep you together as a force for use in emergency.

"We have decided, therefore, to establish a Special Police Reserve to be organised on lines which will be the subject of discussion and settlement at a later date. I can, however, state that its organisation will be such as to provide for a minimum only of formal drills, for the establishment of a revolver club, where it will be possible for those who enrol periodically to qualify in a revolver course with ammunition that will be provided by the Council, as well as to carry out such competitions and practices as they may feel inclined to. I hope, and my colleagues hope, that you will give this Special Reserve your utmost support and thus assure its success.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE

"In bidding you all goodbye as an active branch of the Police Force, and in thanking you most sincerely for your services to the community I wish to pay a special tribute to you, Mr. Anderson, to Mr. R. H. R. Wade, your late deputy and Mr. R. G. Macdonald, your present deputy, for the immense amount of work and time that you have devoted to your duties. To you and to your unselfish devotion to the public weal backed by the support and loyalty of those who have served under your command must unquestionably be ascribed in a large measure the success which attended the establishment of the Specials. My colleagues and myself are indeed glad to feel that the success of the Special Reserve will be very largely assured by the fact that you have kindly consented to continue your services to the community in the capacity of Assistant Commissioner in charge. Mr. Anderson, gentlemen, in the name of the Community and on behalf of my colleagues, I thank you."

## Defeated Ministers In France Resign

### Four Not Returned In Recent Elections Surrender Portfolios

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, November 26 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Ministers MM. Clementel, Milliard, Morel and Laffere, who were not returned at the elections on November 16, have resigned their portfolios. Their successors will be appointed shortly.

The post of High Commissioner for Franco-American Affairs, held by M. Tardieu, now Minister for the Liberated Regions, has been abolished.

# CHEN YI PRISONER OF 'LITTLE HSU'

## News Of His Detention Is Brought To Peking By Secret Emissary

The alarming news of the imprisonment of General Chen Yi, Resident-General of Urga, by General Hsu Shu-cheng and the latter's ultimatum to the Outer Mongolian authorities for the cancellation of their autonomy by force was disclosed by a secret emissary from General Chen to Peking Wednesday.

Chen is now detained under armed guards at the office of the Resident-General and is not allowed to communicate with the Central Government. Brigadier-Commander Chu Chi-hsien has been ordered to watch the movements of Chen by General Hsu.

Hsu it is said not only admitted the charges when they were brought against him but also accused Chen of intriguing with the Mongolian authorities for the postponement of the cancellation of the autonomy. He asked President Hsu Shih-chang to dismiss Chen from office and hand him over to a court of law for trial. He says he will not allow Chen any liberty until the reorganisation of Mongolia is completed.

On the other hand, reaction from the Mongolian camps is expected as it is alleged that General Hsu forced the Mongols to subject their administration to Peking at the point of his sword. The method adopted by Hsu was most arbitrary it is said. He called on a certain head lama and the Premier in Outer Mongolia one morning and presented his proposal to cancel the Mongolian autonomy. Without waiting for consideration, a military cordon was drawn round the palaces and temples and an order was issued to the local authorities that the Border Defense Commissioner, as Little Hsu was known, would expect a definite answer from the Mongols within two hours. The Mongols had no alternative but to surrender their independence. The Living Buddha was especially indignant.

The protest lodged with Peking by the Russian Minister against the cancellation of the Mongolian autonomy has been rejected.

## No Japanese Bogey In Dutch Indies

### Colonial Minister Does Not Believe Tokio Desires Tropic Colonies

The Hague, November 14.—The new Colonial Minister, Herr Von Graaf, has declared in a speech that he does not fear that the Dutch Indies will be threatened by Japan, because Japan does not want tropical colonies.

The Minister declared that the Indies are not yet ripe for self-government, like some of the English dominions, but possibly, in the distant future, that privilege will be granted to the indigenous inhabitants, when, by more culture, they will possess the necessary qualities. The natives, however, must be allowed the right to have a voice in the Colonial Government, but the Netherlands must lead them yet.

## Mirovitch Concert Program Announced

Announcement was made yesterday of the program for the concert to be given in the Lyceum Theater December 4 by Mr. Alfred Mirovitch, pianist, and his sister, Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos, mezzo soprano. They plan a second concert on December 8. The program for the first one follows:

1. Prelude e Fuga A min (for organ) .. Bach-Liszt. Alfred Mirovitch
2. Aria from the "Cid" .. Massenet. Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos
3. Fantasia op. 17 maj..... R. Schumann. Alfred Mirovitch
4. Four studies ..... Chopin. Alfred Mirovitch
5. (a) "May Night ..... Brahms.
   (b) "I'll Not Complain" ..... Schumann. Mme. Emma Mirovitch-Groos
6. (a) Funerailes ..... Liszt.
   (b) Chant Polonais No 1 (Chopin) ..... "
   (c) Campanella ..... " Alfred Mirovitch

"DE LUXE ANNIE"

# Japan In 'Special Class' At Washington Conference

## Certain Nations Placed In Separate Category With Reference To Eight-Hour Proposal

Washington, Nov. 22.—In connection with the eight-hour question Japan has been placed in a "special class" with Siam, Persia, India, China and other lands at the labor conference at Washington with the result that the Nipponese representatives have filed a protest.

As the outcome of the discussion on the question a special eight hour commission for tropical and other countries has been nominated, comprising one member each from China, Siam and Persia; three for each country to represent Japan, India and African tropical countries; three British, two Italian and one French, Polish, Swiss and Dutch delegate.

There was a hot discussion between the employers' delegates and those of the workers until the Government delegates, intervening, proposed referring the motion to the commission on the original eight hour measure together with the amendments proposed by the Government delegates, the employers' delegates and the workers' delegates.

The motion was passed, and five committees each from the Government, the workers and the employers, totaling fifteen, were chosen, including three British, three French, three Canadian, three Belgian, two Swiss and one Dutch delegate.

At the first sitting of the tropical eight hour commission the delegates representing the Japanese workers protested against Japan's inclusion.

Tokio, Nov. 22.—The Tokio Mainichi says editorally:

"At the International Labor Conference Japan has earned the appellation of special country along with India, China, Siam, Persia and other insignificant countries. Japan was regarded at the Peace Conference as one of the five Great Powers of the world, and this was the only good thing which Marquis Saionji could pride himself on. The imperfect condition of industrial system is the plea for special treatment, and that imperfection means a low standard of civilisation. Japanese capitalists do not hesitate to pillory the country in order to serve their own selfish purposes. The authorities, always subservient to the capitalists, have assisted in relegating this country to the position of special countries.

"What is desired by the capitalists is to maintain a sort of slavery which is a relic of feudalism which is covered by the specious phrase "onjo-shugi" kindness principle). Capitalists declare that this slavery is a good characteristic of the country dating back to ages immemorial.

"Even Japan is exempted from the eight-hour day system, her workers may not consent to work longer. If so, new trouble may occur between capital and labor."

## Poulet Is Half Way On Australian Flight

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, November 26 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—The French airman, Poulet has landed at Sirabad (? Haidarabad) after covering nealy 10,000 kilometers from Paris. This is about halfway between France and Australia.

# DR. SUN WARNS OF INTERNAL WAR

## Urges Old Parliament Be Reconvened To Correct Diplomatic Errors

Dr. Sun Yat-sen first President of the Chinese Republic, yesterday received a telegram, for the first time since he declared war on the North, from General Hsu Shu-cheng, informing him of the cancellation of the Mongolian independence. Dr. Sun in his reply pointed out that this was not an occasion for the nation to rejoice in view of the internal disturbance.

The message from Little Hsu was similar to others he circulated among the important personage of the country, announcing his accomplishment in forcing the Mongolian princes and lamas to subject their administration to Peking. But Dr. Sun took the opportunity to inform Hsu that the people of China are convinced that the internal dispute is more dangerous than any external disturbance, such as the one that was threatening in Outer Mongolia.

Dr. Sun urged that the old Parliament be reconvened and pointed out that this action would remedy all diplomatic blunders. He urged Little Hsu to do something constructive.

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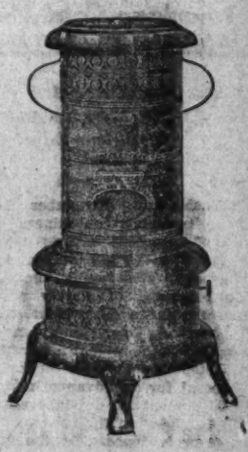

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# THIEVES RAMPANT ON GERMAN ROADS

### Railway Ministry Uncovers Frauds Of Many Millions Of Marks

### EMPLOYES ARE SMUGGLERS

### And They Steal Whole Carloads Of Goods In Transit —Drastic Investigation

Berlin, October 10.—The extraordinary collapse of the morale of the employes of the Prussian railway system was revealed by the Railway Minister in a speech delivered before the Prussian National Assembly. A certain amount of stealing has always gone on among Prussian railway workers, and in peace time the Railway Ministry had to pay some millions of marks annually by way of compensation to shippers; but the stealing now has got beyond all bounds. Last year the Ministry had to pay no less than 118,000,000 marks as compensation, while this year it is estimated that the amount will rise to 160,000,000 marks. No wonder the Minister says the matter has now become a serious financial question. One of the worst features of the breakdown of the morale is the participation by the railway workers in the smuggling done between the occupied territories and other parts of Germany. Whole carloads of goods will travel from Elberfeld, which is one of the worst centers, all the way to Berlin, and there the goods will disappear as though they had never existed. False way-bills are issued, wrong destinations are given, and all sorts of falsifications are used to prevent control. Commissions are being set up to examine the whole matter, and important evidence has already been collected.

Astonishing frauds have also been committed against the Government Department which was charged during the war with the control of metals. This department is now being put on a peace basis, and in the process of this conversion certain discrepancies were found in the books, which led to a deeper examination being insisted upon. The result has been to show that frauds amounting to millions of marks were committed against the Government.

Firms which required metals had to lodge applications for supplies with the control office, which had then to examine the applications and ascertain that the applicants were really in need of such metals. But bribery thwarted the control system. The officials who had to superintend the applications were bribed by certain companies to fasify documents on their behalf or to pass applications without scrutiny, by which means large quantities beyond their actual requirements passed into the hands of some firms, which sold them illicitly at enhanced prices. Sometimes an additional cipher would be tacked on to the amount applied for; sometimes the sale by the metal control would be antedated, so that with a steadily rising market metals were bought at less than the market value.

A searching examination into the matter is now being pressed forward; but, in another sense than that usually meant, there certainly was a collapse of Germany's home front.

**SUPPRESS KAISER FILM**

Berlin, October 10.—Ferdinand Bonn's film, "Willhem's Good Fortune and Bad Finish," which was to have been produced publicly for the first time today at Berlin's greatest cinema at the Sportpalast, was suppressed at the last minute by the Government in "deference to the feeling of certain classes and because it is considered advisable to prevent the cinema's becoming a battleground for political fights in times like the present, when party feelings have reached the boiling point."

The facts are that the authorities had information that both the extreme parties, the Pan Germans and the Independent Socialists and their Communist friends, were preparing to make today's performance the occasion of demonstrations which most probably would have ended riotously. The Independents had bought up over 2,000 tickets, which were distributed gratuitously among robust-fisted partisans, while the Pan Germans and their anti-Semite friends had been asked for days by circular letters to appear at the Sportpalast with the "patriotic weapon," being a short rubber club distributed by anti-Semitic organisations free of charge to "reliable persons."

The reactionary press reluctantly admits the advisability of the prohibition, while the Independent Socialist organs accuse the Government of partiality to reactionary circles.

The great masses of the people, however, had become immensely curious to see the Wilhelm film the export of which The Times correspondent is informed, the Government will try to prevent by all lawful means because, it is explained, this film is in the worst taste and would serve only to lower the prestige of Germany and her film industry in foreign countries.

## *Denies Korea Has Bolshevik Leaning*

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, November 21.—The Chief Korean delegate to the Peace Conference writes to the Times denying the recently published statement that Korea is about to enter into close relations with the Russian Soviet.

# *Methoaists In Japan Adopt Program Of Social Reform*

At a general conference of the Japanese Methodist Church, held October 24 to November 4, the general legislative body of the Church meeting once in four years, the following program of advance social reform was adopted:

"The chief office of the Christian Church in relation to social reform is to point out the fundamental principles of human progress, to create a Christian atmosphere favorable to their development, and to furnish leadership and inspiration to apply them to present situations. But it must not be silent on specific needs and wrongs. Especially must it show itself the friend and champion of the common people, and of all those in want and weakness.

"If any Church should surpass others in this Christ-like task, it is the Methodist Church, with its beginnings among the humble, proud to be called "the Church of the people." And if there is any age in which a Church should speak boldly, it is this democratic age, with its new emphasis on the worth of the individual man and the sacred rights of the people.

**DEMON OF INTEMPERANCE**

"We deem this then a fitting time to declare our position in regard to some of the urgent problems of our land.

"The Japan Methodist Church has from the beginning stood for temperance and we now reiterate our belief in total abstinence as the wise course for the individual and in restrictive legislation, leading to the complete prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks. In this day of temperance reform in other lands and of sharpening industrial and commercial competition Japan cannot afford, even on purely selfish grounds, to have her manhood weakened and desolated by the liquor trade.

**PURITY PROTECTS FAMILY**

"We have stood for personal and family purity; and now reaffirm our opposition to all legal recognition or toleration of social vice. We urge a governmental war on venereal diseases and the abolition of segregated districts and all legalised and commercialised impurity.

"We stand for the protection of the family, by the single standard of purity, careful divorce laws, proper regulation of marriage, and proper housing; for such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral habits of the community; and for the fullest possible development of every child, especially by the provision of proper education and recreation and by the abolition of child labor.

**SANCTIFICATION OF LABOR**

"We stand for the right of every man to an opportunity to work, and for the duty of all, whether rich or poor, (except those incapacitated by youth or age or infirmity) to contribute by their labor to the common good.

"We stand for the abatement and prevention of poverty, for the protection of workers from unemployment, occupational diseases and injuries, and want in old age or sickness.

"We stand for the principles enunciated by the recent Peace Conference—the release of workers from employment one day in seven, that day to be Sunday so far as possible.

"We stand for the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to such a point as shall conserve health, give an opportunity for wholesome leisure, and shall make possible the social and intellectual development of the worker.

"We stand for a living wage as a minimum in every industry and for the highest wage that each industry can afford, and for the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be divised.

"We stand for a new emphasis upon the application of Christian principles to the acquisition and the use of property.

**A DUTY OF EMPLOYERS**

"We call upon our members as employers, investors, landlords, tenants wage-earners, to endorse these principles and to carry them out in business relations; that daily toil may become a sacrament, that brotherhood may be understood in the economic life, and that the hard law of competition may give way to mutual love and service, and truly Christian civilisation may be achieved. Thus shall Jesus Christ be glorified and the Church serve mankind."

# *Far Eastern News Notes*

### Chinese Congratulated For Self-Determination

The Peking and Tientsin Times of November 25 says: The following resolution was passed at the meeting of the local American Chamber of Commerce yesterday:—

"Resolved that the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, assembled in special session, congratulate the Tientsin Chinese Chamber of Commerce on its expressed determination to preserve its independence of action in choosing its own officers, free from all interference on the part of foreign officials; and that the Secretary be requested to send a signed copy of this resolution to the Chinse Chamber."

### Laborers Kidnapped For Work In Cuba?

From the Canton Times of November 20:

The local vernacular papers are publishing many and varied accounts regarding the continuous kidnapping of Chinese laborers to other lands. According to these reports the laborers are lured with promises somewhere outside Chinese territory, and placed on board a ship from which they can no longer get away. Some of the papers claim that the laborers are sent to Cuba, where the sugar planters are suffering a tremendous dearth of laborers as a result of a decreasing immigration of European labor, and these are demanding exhorbitant wages. Just what truth there may be to the story we cannot vouchsafe, but are only giving what has been so commonly and insistently reported in the vernacular press.

### Tries Novel Method Of Killing War Millionaries

From the Japan Advertiser of November 22:

It was not only a desire to kill himself, that caused a young man to jump from the third gallery of the Imperial Theater on the night of November 12, but the intention to take the lives of narikins whom be believed to be occupying the seats below. Fortunately the murder part of the program failed completely, as he handed on some empty seats and the only result of the flying jump was the smashing up of some empty seats and considerable damage to himself, but his injuries were not fatal and he lived to give his reason for the deed. The lust for narikin blood came from a desire to get rid of some of the war millionaires sitting below, as he believed that they were spending money extravagantly without regard to the sufferings of many who were not so fortunate.

### First Subway In Far East To Be In Tokio

There are prospects of the vexed question of passenger traffic in Tokio being solved in the course of a few years. The application presented by Mr. Tokuji Hayakawa and others for the building of an underground railway in Tokio has been under investigation by the railway authorities for some time and, as the result of their examination of the proposed scheme, the charter was given to the promoters last Tuesday, reports the Japan Advertiser. The project, when completed, will be the first underground railway in the Far East and will go a long way toward relieving the great congestion in the passenger traffic which exists at present.

### Peace Omen Is Seen Written Among Stars

The Central China Post of November 24 says:

The sudden appearance in the morning of five stars stringing together at the northwestern corner attracted considerable attention in the capital. The government astronomer first brought the matter before the public and high officials who are well versed in the "book of changes" hastened to look up references. They string together a series of references showing that this means an omen foretelling sixty years of peace beginning from next year. Indeed, one official is so enthusiastic over the incident that he has made it the subject of an official despatch to the President offering his congratulations to the chief executive for the coming peace. In the midst of all these political disorganisations such an attraction is certainly welcome, irrespective of whether it will come out true or not. At any rate, it has been responsible for many early risers in the Capital to see "this evidence of good omen." Among the references made public, it is pointed out that such a string of stars appeared in the same position upon the coming to the Throne of the founder of the Great Han Dynasty, and a reign of peace for sixty years followed. Other writings also showed the occurrence with similar results. So says this enthusiast in his official despatch.

### British Vessel With Many Aboard In Typhoon

The Siam Weekly Mail of October 28 says:

The British steamer, Chusan (Captain D. R. Davies) which left Swatow on the 16th and arrived here yesterday had a decidedly rough trip. A strong gale was encountered on the 18th and 19th and it developed into a regular typhoon on the 20th and 21st. The ship was battened down on these days and though the engines were kept at full speed ahead she did not move on the 21st. There were over 1,300 deck passengers on board and on the 20th it was necessary to rig up a tent ventilator in order to give them air in the hold. The typhoon was encountered west of The Paracels. It says much for the master and officers that not a soul was lost. One man on the 23rd, after the storm had abated, tried to spoil the record. He jumped over at 1:30 p.m., but the ship was turned round and a boat lowered and he was picked up at 1:33 p.m.

### Big Engineering Meet To Be Held In Batavia

From the North China Star (Tientsin) of November 23:

Invitations have been sent out through the Tientsin Netherland Consulate to a number of local firms inviting them to send representatives to the General Engineering Congress of the Engineers of the Netherlands East Indies, which will be held at Batavia May 8-15, 1920. Attention is called to the intention to use two languages, English and Dutch, during the Congress, and all publications, such as preliminary papers, booklets, and reports, will be published in both languages.

Excursions for seeing the resources and engineering possibilities of the Netherlands East Indies will be made at the termination of the Congress. The Governor-General will act as patron of the Congress, the program of which includes speeches by leading officials, dinners, receptions, musical concerts, social gatherings, sectional meetings, lantern-slide lectures illustrating engineering works in the East Indies, an "At Home" of the Governor-General, visits to the Museum, Topographical Institute, presentations by natives of their civilisations, theater performances and a grand ball.

### Royal Family Gives To Red Cross Of Siam

The Bangkok Times of November 8 says:

The following are among the contributions made to the Red Cross Society of Siam:

H. R. H. Prince Bhanurangsi, Tcs. 460 on the occasion of the birthday, and Tcs. 260 on the occasion of the anniversary of the deaths of King Rama IV, and Somdet Phra Debsirindra Boroin Rajininard, and Tcs. 200 on the anniversary of the death of King Rama V.

H. R. H. Prince Nares, Tcs. 100 on the anniversary of the death of King Rama V.

H. H. Prince Phrom, the same sum on the same occasion.

Contributions to the Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital were made by H. R. H. Princess Hemvadi and her mother (Tcs. 200), and by Phya Subhakorn (Tcs. 67), on the anniversary of the death of His late Majesty.

### Chinese Emigrants Are Ill Treated In Mexico

From the Peking Leader of November 23: Dr. Feng Hsiang-kuang, charge d'affaires in Mexico, has wired to the Chinese Legation in Washington concerning the ill-treatment of the Chinese emigrants in that country by the Mexican government authorities and people. The Chinese emigrants in Mexico have been ordered by the Mexican officials to sell or mortgage their properties within the period of three months and then leave that country for China otherwise their belongings will be confiscated or seized by the Carranza government without compensation. Further in addition to ill-treatment and robbery committed by Mexican bandits and others, the Chinese are forced to contribute money for the support of destitute natives or every Chinese shop owner must employ three Mexicans as his "Assistants." The United States is interceding for the poor Chinese emigrants, but its words carry not much weight in Mexico on account of the existing Mexican-American relations so that China must protest to Carranza herself at once.

### GERMANY'S BILL STATED

Paris, November 18.—It is understood that the British, French and Belgian experts have practically agreed that the reparation to be demanded from Germany will amount to eight hundred billion francs.

### PICHON DOWN WITH FLU

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, November 26 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—M. Pichon is suffering from influenza and is forced to take a few days rest. M. Clemenceau is taking charge of the Foreign Office during M. Pichon's absence.


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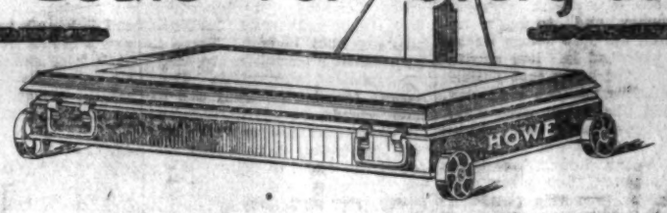


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# Americans Of Shanghai Celebrate Thanksgiving

(Continued from Page 1)

with gratitude over the valor and sacrifice of our armies. Soon they would be coming home again. We were thankful for the patriotism and devotion of our great industrial classes. From city and hamlet they stood fast. Without them we could not have done our duty in the war. Above all we were thankful for our President—his rare insight and his masterful leadership. He knew the heart of universal humanity and he spoke its language.

"Simply and fearlessly he set forth the fourteen conditions of International peace. No one could forsee a year ago what the Peace Conference would do with them. Only the whole world was richer for their having been expressed, and to wearied millions after four years of terrible deluge they spanned heaven with a rainbow of hope.

"Today—we look out over the world and what have we to be grateful for. I ask this with real concern. I answer without hesitation and with deep sincerity. We have everything to be grateful for.

"First the veil has been lifted from our eyes and we have been permitted for the first time since 1915 to see the world as the war has left it. The revelation overwhelmed and depressed us but we must be thankful—it had to come sometime—why not now? The fact that it has come so soon, makes it possible for us to meet the needs of stricken areas all the sooner, and to begin replenishing our loss before we become absorbed in less needful pursuits. We knew that nations were spending millions every day. We knew that men were dying and what civilisation had built up through centuries was being destroyed in an hour. We knew that production except for war commodities, was at a standstill. That the whole life stream of nations had been turned into abnormal channels; that foundation pillars of old social structures were caving in; that millions of people were struggling on till the war should end—underclothed; underfed. That the world was consuming five times annually as much as it could produce. We knew all this. But this year for the first time we really behold it with our own eyes. We experience it in our daily lives. The debt, awful lack of everything—the universal derangement of life and thought—the general disorder in society—everything stands revealed. The lid is off. Is there not something to be thankful for even in this if we look at it in the right way. Now that the extent of our need is revealed, we can plan what we must do to meet these appalling needs, we can apply ourselves in earnest to our great task of clearing away the old and rebuilding the new. We can determine the fitting measure of our consecration.

"We know what manner of stuff our politicians are made of today as we never knew it before. There has been a sort of spiritual inventory going on. The Peace Conference has been a great testing place. A year ago the nations could not have faced a more splendid opportunity to make all things new. You will remember with what high hopes we looked forward to the opening of the Peace Conference. International jealousy, secret intrigues, selfish political and commercial rivalries were not to be countenanced longer by nations whose souls had been purged in the fire of war. Justice and unselfishness were to be the pillars of a new internationalism. Pre-war methods were in no case to be applied to post war problems. This is the way men talked and in America we looked for big things. As a matter of fact when the testing came and the inventory was made, we found the nation's stock of ideals pretty low. Too low to make every thing right that was wrong. Too low for one nation to do unto others as she would have others do unto her. Too low for many, many things. But not too low for a beginning. A very real beginning. Thank God for that.

"Every department of life offers open doors to you. One feels a challenge in the very air. They say men working under high domes come to have a stately stride. Those from home recently say we may see the truth of this already in America; there are giants among us. Just because these are days of challenge, they are days of deep consecration. God makes us big souls worthy of the big and difficult days in which we live.

"We are grateful for the privilege of living here in China. Perhaps some of you are not very grateful for this but you ought to be and you will be unless you are so selfish that you are here only for what you can get out of China and not a bit for what you can give in humble measure through your business and social contacts. I recently heard a young man say that the most satisfying thing in his business was the opportunity it gave him every day to boost China.

"To open up this country, improve her seeds, introduce modern implements and methods, help her help herself. There is magnificent material in the Chinese people themselves. They respect Americans. They call us their friends.

"We are grateful as Americans that our nation is so amply endowed, to take her place and do her share as a nation in the world's reconstruction.

"God has given us another year of bountiful harvests. We have grain enough and to spare. Our flocks are on a thousand hills. Out of His bounty we receive our high privilege and ministry as a nation to clothe the world naked, feed the hungry, shelter the widow and the fatherless. Those only who know the wide misery that the war has brought can fully appreciate how great is this privilege.

## Mixed Court Finds Spirit Of Pilgrim Fathers Prevalent

Attendants at the Mixed Court wore properly lugubrious countenances yesterday—not even a hat snatcher happened in to relieve the gloom. The spirit of the Pilgrim Fathers prevailed in every court room, except Number One where musty tomes and lawyers' quibbles disturbed the quiet of Thanksgiving Day while facts were sought in a police bribery case.

Pumpkin pies were not in evidence and there was little of the modern Thanksgiving Day spirit in evidence. Rather, it ran to the early days of American history when it was quite the thing to draw a long face and sigh over the fate of the world—on a holiday. Even the usual genial banter in the offices was hushed; mayhap a tribute to the American religious festival, second only to Christmas! but more likely owing to the fact that hours were dragging for those on duty with nothing to do.

Anyway it reminded one that:
The night was cold and stormy,
The wind was full of air.
A riot would have taken place—
But not a soul was there.
But the grate fire burned
brightly in the office and reminiscences were in order.

# Bolshevik Women Fighters Captured By Polish Forces

Bolshevik women captured by Poles.

During a recent encounter between troops of the Polish Legion and Bolshevik forces many women who were fighting with the Bolshevik forces were captured by the Poles. Despite the many reports of lack of clothing and food the two Bolshevik women shown here are apparently well fed, wear good clothing and are well shod. The women fought with rifle and bayonet in the Bolshevik ranks.

# Methodists Reorganise William Nast College

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Nanchang, Kiangsi, November 22.—The Kiangsi M. E. conference closed last Tuesday, having been in constant session from November 13. With its going the foreign community is left sad for the conference sent J. T. Illick and family to Kiukiang, where Mr. Illick takes over the department of science at William Nast College.

This year's conference was a departure from those that have gone before it. On Wednesday the 12th Ralph Ward and his troupe unloaded at the station across the river, and, until they climbed onto wheelbarrows a week later to begin their journey inland there was not a dull minute for Nanchang. Traveling with Mr. Ward were Mr. S. H. High, business manager of the party and recently returned from France and the American Flying corps; Mr. Parker, statistician; Mr. Wood, representing American secular publications; Mr. Jones, a writer for home religious periodicals, and Miss Lytton representing the Methodist Woman's Board. In addition to these were representatives from each of the other conferences so far visited, and upon leaving here two more were added to the party, which is increasing in size as it goes.

**REORGANISING COLLEGE**

The most important work of the conference was the reorganisation of William Nast College, at Kiukiang, which has finally been freed of the German influence that has been felt there because of its organisation and support by Germans in America. Dr. E. C. Perkins will leave his hospital until the first of July to act as President, thereby relieving Carleton Lacy so that he may not have to divide his time between the college and the district. Mr. Lacy took over the duties of President in addition to those he already had when the President was sent home last spring. The addition of Illick to the faculty will materially strengthen it and no doubt the year will be the best William Nast has enjoyed for some time.

For the first time representives are being sent from China to the General Conference in the United States next Spring. Elected from this conference were Hu Chi-ping, D.D. and Mrs. P. Y. Mai, both of Kiukiang. In addition to these Chiang Ming-chih, Tsu Ching-hu, Carleton Lacy, Dr. Perkins and Miss Zulu Brown were delegated to attend the East Asia Conference in Peking preceding the General conference in America.

Special features of the conference were the lectures by Ward, illustrated with over a thousand of the most beautiful slides representing mission work in every part of the world. These lectures are in the interests of the Inter-Church World Movement and were given to many groups, officials, chambers of commerce and students from the Government Schools.

**U.S. AND SHANTUNG**

The Y.M.C.A. offered its auditorium, which is inside the city and on Sunday afternoon Paul Hutchinson of the Christian Advocate gave a most enlightening talk on "America and the Shantung Question." Those in attendance were officials and students and the interest manifested showed the deep feeling of the crowd. The presentation was a masterly one and the Monday issue of the Min Pao gave a large part of its news page to the address and comment upon it.

On Saturday evening the Y.M.C.A. invited military officials and students to hear Stanley High tell about air planes and his experiences with the American Flying Corps. The largest crowd ever assembled in the Y.M.C.A. auditorium gathered to listen to his wonder tales. He illustrated his lecture with rough black board sketches and willingly answered their many questions.

## COURT RESERVES BRIBERY VERDICT

### Comma Figures In Defense Of Accused Constables Of Hongkew District

Verdict in the case of the three Chinese constables, charged with distributing bribe money among the patrol force of the Hongkew district for a ring of opium dealers, was reserved for consideration in the Mixed Court yesterday after final arguments had been made by the prosecution and defense. Japanese Assessor Hayashida and Magistrate Loh are sitting in the case. They did not announce when a decision will be returned.

Defense in the case was based, by Messrs. Kentwell and Kikuchi as counsel for the accused, on a comma. It was their contention that, in an English translation of the Chinese code, the term "demand, accept" should be interpreted "demand and receive." The prosecution, represented by Mr. R. C. Faithful, maintained that the passage means "demand or receive."

That a fund of $100 was established by the shopkeepers, alleged to have bought protection for the sale of opium, to pay legal advisors in the event of the arrest of any of the policemen, said to have been bribed, was mentioned in the summing up of the case.

The assertion that the Chinese Criminal Code does not embrace "conspiracy" was made by the defense and it was suggested to the prosecution that this phase of the complaint be deleted. Mr. Faithful declared that he was willing to allow the complaint to stand as originally filed.

## Quarter Million War Honors Given To British Army

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, November 22.—The War Office announces that between August 1914 and October 31 1919, 236,035 honors, excluding the Air force, were awarded for services in the field and 13,352 honors for other war services. Of these the Indian forces were awarded 6317 and 136 honors respectively.

The total includes 577 Victoria Crosses and 8,883 Distinguished Service Orders. The total number of officers and men in the British army in War time was approximately 6,196,000. In the South African war 448,435 British troops took part and the number of honors awarded totaled 3,714.

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# News Brevities

The music department of the American Women's Club will meet this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the home of Mrs. R. P. Tenney, 24 Whangpoo Road. Mrs. Rawlinson and Messrs. Giauque and Durman will sing. A paper on British ballads and light opera will be read and there will also be a brief talk on current musical events. Mrs. F. D. Drake and Mrs. W. H. Lowe are in charge of the meeting.

* * *

Members of the Western Returned Students' Union will give a social at the Yi Ping Shan Hotel, Thibet Road, Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Reservations should be made with T. C. Shen, St. John's University.

* * *

The Shanghai Missionary Association will hold its regular meeting in the Union Church Hall at 7 o'clock, Tuesday night. The gathering will begin with a social and the business meeting will start at 8 o'clock. The Rev. A. J. Walker, dean of the Holy Trinity Cathedral, will deliver an address on the Missionary and the Foreign Community.

* * *

The National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China will be hosts at a dinner tonight at 6 o'clock at the Yi Ping Shan Hotel, Thibet Road, to be given in honor of the visiting delegates from various provinces to the annual Y.M.C.A. secretary conference, which concluded its session in Hangchow yesterday.

* * *

The Isthmian Steamship Lines steamer Arna, from New York via Panama, arrived at Kobe on the 26th instant, and is due here on or about December 5.

* * *

Fifty members of the Egg Products Association met in the Yih Ping Shang hotel Wednesday night to give a farewell dinner to Mr. J. H. Malcolm of Messrs Robert Roxburgh, Ltd., who is shortly to leave for England. Mr. Lee Yaoding, president of the association, complimented Mr. Malcolm on his enterprise since coming to Shanghai and on behalf of the other guests expressed the hope that he would return soon.

* * *

The Italian airplane exhibit will be opened today in the matshed on The Bund especially erected for it. The exhibit was to have been opened yesterday, but the mislaying of a case of airplane parts in the Custom House delayed the assembling of the craft. The machines are of the same type as those to be used in the Rome-Tokio flight.

* * *

Admiral Sah Chen-ping, the Fukien Pacification Commissioner who has been named Minister of the Navy in the Chin Cabinet arrived at Shanghai on the Hsinchi yesterday.

* * *

Shareholders of the China Land and Building Co., Ltd., will hold a meeting on December 22 at 3 o'clock at 38 Kiangse Road to consider the winding up of the company.

* * *

Two concerts will be given at the Lyceum Theater on December 4 and 5 at 9 o'clock by Alfred Mirovitch, pianist, and Madame Emma Mirovitch-Groos, mezzo soprano, of the Drame Musicale Opera House, Petrograd. Booking at Moutrie's will begin today.

* * *

The Canadian Ocean Services, Ltd., steamer Empress of Asia is expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, having left Hongkong yesterday noon. The tender conveying inward passengers and mails is expected to reach the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock, and the tender conveying outward passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 4 o'clock.

# Berger, Disloyal, Is Barred From His Seat In Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

presentative in the House from the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Wisconsin or to hold a seat therein as such representative."

**TREACHERY ESTABLISHED**

After refuting the technical contention of Berger that the House could expel him but could not refuse to permit him to take his seat first, and dismissing the allegation that the opposition to Berger was because of the fact that he is a Socialist, the report of the committee said:

"The only question of fact at issue in this case is whether or not Victor L. Berger was disloyal to the United States during the war between this country and the Imperial German Government, and gave aid or comfort to its enemies. The contention was made by him and his counsel that he opposed our war with Germany because of the opposition of the international Socialists to war in general. As a matter of fact, the Socialist parties of other countries, including that of Germany, supported their Governments, and the Socialist Party in the United States might have done the same if it had not been for the efforts of Mr. Berger and his assistants.

**SUGGEST NEW ELECTION**

"Moreover, it appears in evidence at the Chicago trial that at the time of the trouble on the Mexican border, Mr. Berger was of the opinion that American rights ought to be protected and in his testimony before your committee, he admitted that he had sent a telegram to Mr. Chester M. Wright, editor of The New York Call, in March, 1916, in which he said that 'a nation which cannot protect the rights of its citizens has no right to exist.'

"Furthermore, in a book entitled 'Some Anti-Socialist Voices of the Press,' published by him in 1911, he declared that if war should break out between this country and Japan 'the great mass of the Socialists would stand by the country to the last ditch.' Moreover, 'both at the Chicago trial and before your committee, Mr. Berger admitted that the German submarine warfare was an invasion of the rights of everybody, including American rights.

"In other words, the testimony is conclusive that Mr. Berger was in favor of protecting American rights, except when they were invaded by the imperial German Government.

"The fact that Wisconsin had such an excellent record in the percentage of delinquents in the draft registration was due solely to the heroic efforts of the loyal people in Wisconsin, and in spite of the organised attempts of Mr. Berger and his assistants to obstruct and embarrass the Government of the United States."

The report deals at length with the issue of freedom of speech, quoting from a number of United States Supreme Court decisions, the most recent being that in the case of Eugene V. Debs.

The committee recommended that a new election should be held in the Wisconsin district, not awarding the seat to the contestant, Joseph P. Carney.

BABY'S WEIGHT

One of the surest signs that a baby is making good progress is steady increase in weight. There is generally a slight decrease during the first week after birth, but from then on there should be regular and rapid growth if the baby is being properly nourished.

The most common cause of failure to gain weight is malnutrition, the food is either deficient in quality or quantity, or the digestive organs are not doing their work properly.

When the stomach or bowels are at fault all that is necessary, usually to set matters right is the administration of Baby's Own Tablets, the pleasant tasting Canadian remedy for little ones of all ages. No fear need be entertained as to the wisdom of giving these Tablets, because they are guaranteed, under a Government Analyst's certificate, to contain not a single particle of opiate, narcotic, or other injurious drug, and to be equally helpful and harmless to the youngest infant as to the child of 8 years old or more.

Baby's Own Tablets are just the right remedy for infantile constipation, colic, indigestion, diarrhoea, simple fever, teething troubles and worms. They bring natural, restful, health promoting sleep, restore appetite and make the baby thrive. Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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# SENATE'S DELAY WORRIES BRITAIN

### Cannot Settle Near Eastern Questions Without Knowing American Policy

London, November 17.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, referring to the delay in bringing peace to Turkey, said that it was a profound misfortune for all the populations in the Near East that the Peace Conference had not yet settled their future. It was not the fault of Great Britain, but it was due to the fact that America had not given a clear lead of her own policy to all the Associated Powers. It was also true that the prevailing Turkish unrest was doing infinite harm and making difficulties every day for which a satisfactory solution had to be found.

**WILL LEAVE SYRIA**

He emphatically stated that there is not a shadow of truth in the reiterated statements that Britain's military occupation of Syria meant that she was going to remain and dominate there.

The difficulties before all the Western mandatory powers in dealing with the Arabs, are great but should not be exaggerated. The Arabs for the first time for centuries had played a great part and had especially shown themselves well in close co-operation with British troops, as faithful, brave and efficient. As a consequence, the prestige of the Arab race has risen greatly and he said that there is every hope that there might be a resuscitation of the great Arab civilisation. As far as Great Britain and France are concerned, there cannot be any rivalry in Syria.

## Labor Delegates Would Apply Eight Hour Day At Sea

*(Reuter's Service)*

Washington, November 23.—The International Labor Conference yesterday agreed on the principle of an eight hour day, and a forty-eight hour week with safeguards for the interests of exceptional industries.

It also agreed to apply this principle to transportation by sea. The details are to be worked out by a special conference.

## Deputy Is Chosen To Read Address

*(French Wireless Service)*

Paris, November 26 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—M. Peleyer, Deputy of the Upper-Rhine, will read in the Chamber of Deputies the solemn declaration of the deputies of Alsace-Lorraine. M. Peleyer is 48 years old, having been born at Turckheim near Colmar in 1871.

# US BOYS — Eaglebeak Is A Tough Captain, All Right — By McNamara

HERE; I'M GONNA TRY YOU OUT FOR OUR TEAM, FOR OUR TEAM, THE FISH ALLEY VARSITY. — BLOW UP THAT BALL, HURRY UP. START AT THE BEGINNIN. BLOW UP THAT BALL!
SURE!
NOW SAY 86-95-43-26, X, Q, W, R, A, T, S, B —
CANT CHA HEAR ENGLISH? REPEAT 42, 96-78, 10009 - Q-C-A-T-S!!
HOW CAN I SAY THAT AND BLOW AT THE SAME TIME?
YOU WONT DO, YOU WONT DO, TOO DUMB, TOO DUMB!
I CAN!
McNAMARA

# *Pennsylvania Stee Unions Plan General Strike Whie Senate Hears Grievances*

## Committee Of Upper House At Pittsburg Session Hears Charges That Workers Are Robbed Of Right Of Free Speech

Pittsburgh, October 11.—While leaders of the steel strike started an active campaign today for a general strike throughout Pennsylvania to protest against suppression of free speech and assemblage and against alleged illegal arrests of strikers, the Senate Committee on Education and Labor heard witnesses for the strikers, who charged that the courts throughout the steel district were administered in the interests of the United States Steel Corporation, and that the Burgesses, Sheriffs' deputies, and State police made themselves active agents of the corporation.

The questions involved in the strike were almost lost sight of at the hearing, which developed into a hearing on the methods of enforcing the law in Pittsburgh and the Monongahela Valley. J. G. Brown, Vice President of the Timber Workers' Union, one of the twenty-four unions engaged in the strike, presented a long list of incidents purporting to show that the police, the courts, the local authorities and the steel companies worked together to prevent meetings and to harrass organisers by constant illegal arrests. He told the committee of the plan on foot to call an extraordinary session of the State Federation of Labor, at which strike leaders hope for State-wide general strike.

"All this has impressed upon the workingmen the fact that in this part of the State there is one law for the rich and another law for the workingmen. Last night they held the biggest meeting ever held in the Labor Temple of the city of Pittsburgh, and that meeting called on the executive officers of the State Federation to call an extraordinary session of the State Federation to see what might be done to put a stop to this outlawary on the part of officials. It seems to me that a great danger is developing here. The men whose forefathers fought in the Revolutionary War are not going to see their rights taken away from them, if there is any means available to protect them."

**SENATOR INTERRUPTS**

Senator Sterling interrupted to ask whether the men whose forefathers fought in the Revolutionary War were not generally at work in the mills and satisfied with conditions, while the strikers were mostly of foreign birth.

"In some places that is true and in some places it is not, replied Mr. Brown. "The American Federation of Labor organises men as it finds them. The American Federation of Labor did not put them there. If the steel workers had been mostly Americans, the American Federation of Labor would not have pursued exactly the same policy."

"The grievances which were detailed by the strikers against the local authorities were mainly the complete refusal of the local authorities at McKeesport and Duquesne to allow meetings. The restrictions of meetings at other places, the wholesale arrests of strikers and organisers under the 'Suspicious Person act,' and the settled policy, as it was charged of Pittsburgh magistrates and of local judicial officers throughout the Mongohela Valley to fine or imprison all strikers brought before them and to turn loose all men who remained at work.

Mr. Brown said that the strike leaders had sought for a year to hold meetings at Duqesne and McKeesport, but had been unable to hold a single meeting at either place. He said that their meetings had been barred at different times by the Burgesses, by the Sheriff, by the local Board of Health, by the State Constabulary or by canceling of leases by the proprietors of halls, acting under pressure of the steel companies or local officials. Such meetings as are allowed in some towns, he said have to be conducted in the English language only, which deprived the organisers of the power to address the majority of the strikers.

It was testified that Mayor Babcock permitted meetings of strikers only in the Labor Temple and at one other hall in the city, which were remote from the districts in which most of the striking men in Pittsburgh lived.

**LAWYERS TELL OF HEARINGS**

Two lawyers representing the strikers testified that the two City Magistrates in Pittsburgh, who deal with most of the cases of strikers, arrested as suspicious persons, for disorderly conduct or violation of ordinance, handle the cases in the following summary fashion:

"Are you working?"

"No."

"Ten dollars or ten days."

If the accused person happened to say that he was working, the Magistrate's verdict was invariably "discharged," according to the lawyers.

C. W. Sypniewski, a Pittsburgh lawyer, said that when he was first called to act for the strikers he went to the South Side Police Court to represent forty-nine clients, arrested as suspicious persons, or charged with making threats against the wives and families of men who remained at work, and that he was denied the right to appear for twelve of the men, but allowed to appear for the others. He said he brought a court reporter along to get a transcript of the hearings, but that Magistrate B. L. Succop declined to let the reporter near the witnesses. The sessions in court, according to the lawyer, consisted of the arresting policeman's whispering something in the Magistrate's ear, after which the Magistrate asked the man whether he was working or not, and fined or discharged him according to his answer.

The lawyer declared that the Magistrate declined to allow him to question his clients, and refused to hear witnesses put on the stand for the defense. The lawyer said that foreigners, who could not grasp the English language at all, were denied interpreters.

The lawyer produced documents which purported to be transcripts of the hearings before Magistrate Succop, the State law requiring that Magistrates furnish such transcripts, which amount to a summary of the evidence in the case. The lawyer said the transcripts which he laid before the committee were faked, and that none of the testimony which they purported to summarise had been put in at the hearing.

**COULD NOT AID CLIENTS**

The lawyer said that he found himself unable to do anything for his clients.

He said he undertook to appear for another set who were arrested in Pittsburgh. Their cases, he declared, were set for hearing at 8 o'clock the following morning. When he appeared before the Magistrate at 8 o'clock the next morning, he said, he found that the hour had been changed to 7 o'clock, and that Magistrate Succop had heard and disposed of the cases.

Several Senators were puzzled to understand the "suspicious persons' ordinance of Pittsburgh, which enables a policeman to arrest any body on the ground that he is a suspicious person, if he cannot give a good account of himself, in the policeman's estimation.

The lawyer said that this was a perfectly good law as it was intended, but that it was abused in the Magistrate's Court. He added that it was the practice to convict or acquit men of the charge of being suspicious, while this was not authorised by the law.

The lawyer said that on another occasion, when he sought to appear as counsel for strikers, the Magistrate had ordered him away, on the pretense that he had been insulting. When the lawyer inquired in what manner he had been insulting, the Magistrate, he said, replied:

"You are too ignorant to know when you insult me."

"Do you mean to say," asked Senator Walsh, "that as counsel for the union men, you were barred from representing them on this occasion?"

"Certainly," was the reply, "I was told to get out."

W. N. McNair, another lawyer, testified along the same line, saying that he had been unable to present evidence or examine witnesses in cases of strikers who came before Magistrate Lloyd, and that this Magistrate instantly turned loose accused men who were working in the mills, and on strikers pronounced at once a brief sentence of "Ten or ten."

Asked if the Magistrates were lawyers, he said that they were not.

"Oh, they are laymen," said Senator Walsh.

"Politicians," answered McNair.

"Senator Walsh later asked Vice-President Brown the effect of such judicial practices on the minds of aliens who made their first contact with American institutions in such proceedings. "Don't you find," he said, "That radicalism and Bolshevism is promulgated, increased and developed by the belief of the laboring man that the laws are framed and administered to his disadvantage."

**BREED BOLSHEVISM**

"Absolutely," replied Brown, "And that applies to Americans as well as the foreigners. In this particular district there is a popular belief among workingmen in the steel district that the long arm of the steel trust heads them off every time they attempt to do anything to improve their condition. That is an unhealthy sign."

Mr. Brown added that representatives of labor felt that they might as well abandon the labor movement, unless they could curb "police and other official outlawry" in the State of Pennsylvania," and that the State Grange and the Railway Brotherhood were to be asked to join with the State Federation in action to force a different attitude on the part of officials in the steel district.

Senator McKellar questioned Vice-President Brown very closely on the failure of the strike leaders to postpone the strike at the request of the President, who hoped that the Industrial Conference now in session might find a means to arrest it.

Brown said that so many men had been discharged, and so many had struck already, and that the demand for action on the part of the steel workers was so insistent that they could not resist it.

Senator McKellar said that he had talked to a large group of the strikers at Clairton, and was impressed with the fact that they seem to be very reasonable men. He said that he had not the slightest doubt that men of the influence of Brown and other labor leaders could have held them back.

Brown replied that no meetings could be held at Clairton, so that it would have been impossible to ask the men to remain at work.

Senator Sterling asked if the strikers had been going back to work at McKeesport, and Brown answered that he had read statements to that effect, but had no information on the subject. He parried questions on the degree of success or failure of the strike to date.

Mike Mestrovitch, the organiser of Clairton, said that he had been arrested for nothing at Clairton. While in jail, he said, the State Police used his automobile to carry prisoners from points in the Monongahela Valley to the country jail in Pittsburgh.

**WOULD TAKE LESS PAY**

Andrew Pido, a striker, who said he had been arrested and beaten at Clairton for walking the streets while on strike, said he had been earning $7 a day for a twelve-hour day, and that he would be willing to earn less if he could reduce his working hours to eight a day and have time to go to school to learn something.

W. H. Rubin, the counsel for the Unions, had less success in impressing the Senators when he presented seven men in the uniform of this country and two women with infants in arms as witnesses. The man who did the talking for the ex-soldiers was Louis Sidello. He was put on the stand to tell about the behavior of the State Police in breaking up a meeting the day before the strike, but questioning by different Senators brought out testimony rather damaging to the cause of the strikers. Sidello said that he had seen a trooper knock down the American flag with his club, after which his horse trampled it, but on further questioning he said that he did not know whether the trooper meant to insult the flag or whether it had been accidental.

"Why did you strike?"

"I saw everybody else go out and I went out myself. A lot of fellows asked me if I had a union card and I said 'No.' So I got a card."

"Your only reason for going out was because the others went out."

"Yes, sir."

Sidello said he had been getting $7 a day and that he was satisfied with that and had no personal reason for striking, after a question or two by counsel for strikers, he altered this to say that the cost of living was so great that his earnings were not enough.

Sidello's six companions were asked all together, if they had any reason for striking, and they answered unanimously "No," but almost instantly began to say that they wanted more pay, or shorter hours or a union.

P. H. Grogan, who testified at some length, said he had been discharged from the Carnegie steel plant at Clairton for joining the union. He said that he got $6.84 a day, while working for the corporation, and had been getting $8 as a union organiser since his discharge. He said that he had never seen any signs of I. W. W. or Bolsheviki propaganda in connection with the strike.

**WOMEN ACCUSE TROOPERS**

The women with children in arms, both testified that they had been hurt, when the police dispersed the crowd at Clairton, the day before the strike. They both testified, however, that their husbands had been satisfied with conditions, and that they were striking because the others did.

Mayor Babcock of Pittsburgh testified that he had conducted himself with entire neutrality during the strike, and that he had limited the strikers to meeting in two halls, because there were continual complaints against them when they held meetings in other halls.

Police Commissioner P. P. Walsh denied that the "suspicious persons" law was abused and declared that not more than sixteen persons a day had been arrested under it during the strike. He said that this law was enforced very carefully, because he realised that it conferred unusual powers which might be easily subject to abuse. He denied that there had been any police campaign against the strikers in Pittsburgh and insisted that impartial enforcement of the law had been his only concern.

The Senate Committee will hold another hearing here tomorrow afternoon and will probably return to Washington in the evening.

Foreign labor must be Americanised, said Senator Kenyon today, as a result of the Senate steel strike investigation now under way in the Pittsburgh district. Efforts to pass laws which will enable every foreigner to become an American will be started at once on the committee's return to Washington, Chairman Kenyon declared.

The Senators were surprised at the isolation of foreigners in the steel district. They visited sections where the English language is scarcely understood, and repeatedly interpreters had to be obtained before the Senators could converse with strikers.

# *Will Use German Club To Entertain U.S. College Men*

Just 10 years ago the American University Club of Shanghai applied to the secretary of the Shanghai German Club for use of its building and got coldly and emphatically refused. The University Club then as now, included a number of Chinese graduates of American universities.

"Under no condition," wrote the secretary of the German Club, "can Chinese ever be entertained in this building."

It is this same American University Club, however, that will use those sumptuous quarters on the Bund next Saturday night, the first public use to which the building has been put since the place was closed by Government order when China entered the war.

The dinner will be a Chinese feast in 12 courses served by the staff of the Oriental Hotel but under personal supervision of Dr. Fong Sec. Guests will be seated eight to a table. The music will be both western and Chinese, and the dance which comes afterwards will be strictly American. An additional entertainment for a short time during the dinner is promised from members of the Universal Film Company troupe now in Shanghai.

Guests to the number of 150 have already made reservations and it is expected that the attendance will be considerably over 200. About 50 new Chinese and American college men will be presented to the Club at the meeting.

# NANCHANG WANTS CHECK ON RICE

## Merchants Want Shanghai Price—Students Fear Japan Is Buyer

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Nanchang, Kiangsi, November 22.—The efforts of the students and Chamber of Commerce to prevent the export of rice have been more or less successful, although it is with difficulty that one walks through the Foochow Gate without passing a line of barrows loaded with bags of rice on their way to the boats.

Many ruses are being resorted to by the Customs officials and the rice merchants to get produc into the Shanghai market. Large amounts of rice were discovered by the students headed for a large Catholic Church near Kiukiang. Investigation at the Church proved that it was neither buying or receiving rice, and that its name was used to get the rice to Chu Kou where it was loaded on to the Yangtsze boats. Each party is determined to have its way, and while much rice is going out the students are keeping public opinion at a white heat and the officials seem to be afraid to give an open order for the export of the grain.

Hsu Ching-tsao, representative of the rice merchants last week organised a Kiangsi Club (Tung Hsiang-hui) including four members of the Provincial Assembly and himself. He hopes by this means to induce the governor to grant the necessary permission. To counteract the influence of these men the Students have ordered a big parade to protest against the concurrence of the two governors in the schemes of the rice merchants. The students are convinced that all the rice that is shipped out is going to Japan. The officials are convinced that the $1.50 duty per bag is a vital item in the finances of the province and the rice merchants are convinced that ten dollars in the Shanghai market is better then five dollars here.

# FLOWER SHOW AT NANCHANG

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Nanchang, Kiangsi, November 22.—To honor those who have died in service, Commissioner of Police Yen, opened in the Public Library Grounds in East Lake a flower show. Over 5,000 attended during the five days and with the tickets out at forty cents a piece a neat sum was made which will go toward the erection of an ancestral hall. Mr Yen's hobby is flowers, especially chrysanthemums, and he had on exhibition over a thousand pots, representing 340 varieties. The police Band in its new and scarlet uniforms furnished music for the occasion.

# *German Ship Head Faces Dark Future*

## *Head Of Hamburg-America Line Says All Of Its Vessels Have Been Taken*

*(Reuter's Service)*

Hamburg, November 21.—Addressing an extraordinary meeting of the Hamburg-America steamship Line, the Chairman, Herr von Schinckel, said that with the exception of a remnant of a few small steamers everything had been taken from the Company in exchange for which it had merely a claim on the Government for indemnification. Furthermore, under the Peace Treaty a speedy restoration of the German mercantile fleet was impossible. The meeting approved a proposal for the issue of five million marks worth of preference shares and amended the company's statutes with a view to protecting the Company against the eventuality of a majority of its share capital being acquired by foreigners as the result of the present low exchange.

# *Japanese Spelling Reveals Disguised Goods In Nanchang*

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Nanchang, Kiangsi, November 22.—News of doings in Canton and other centers stirred the local Students' Union into renewed activity this week. The first drastic measure was the commandeering upon its arrival at the railway station of a large shipment of glass billed to Jui Chang-li, a local dealer, from Ho Chi in Kiukiang. The cases were disguised as being from English or American firms, but as often happens Japanese spelling betrayed their real origin. The police were notified and the glass is now resting in the police warehouse awaiting the decision of the Chamber of Commerce.

Since the discovery the Students' Committee of inspection under the leadership of Lin Kuei-fong has called daily conferences of all representatives of schools. After each meeting a diligent search of all the shops in a given neighborhood has been made. Japanese goods were found in the shop of Foo Hsing Chang. The students ordered a policeman to confiscate the goods. The police refused. The students appealed to the Police Commissioner. The shop keeper also appealed, insisting that all the goods in his store were purchased before the boycott was declared last May. The police sustained the shop keeper, and the students have appealed to the Chamber of Commerce to force Foo Hsing Chang to destroy the goods.

# 800 WILL ATTEND CALEDONIAN BALL

## First Event Of British Social Season Takes Place At Town Hall Tonight

Arrangements have been made for 800 guests tonight at the annual Caledonian ball in the Town Hall, which opens the British social season in Shanghai. The Town Band will supply the music for the old fashioned dances and the Astor House jazz orchestra, the fox-trot and one-step numbers. In addition to these there will be bag-pipes under Corporal Piper J. W. Weber.

Held under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society, the annual Caledonian ball has been an institution in Shanghai since shortly after the founding of the society here in 1865. The entertainment will include a supper.

Scottish clan shields and the shields of the various regiments represented by members of the Society will figure in the decorations. In the center at the ceiling will be a great cross of St. Andrew done in electric lights. It will be blue against a background of white.

Many of the guests, it is expected, will appear in the Scotch kilts. The arrangements for the affair are in the hands of Captain G. L. Campbell, president of the Society; Mr. Donald McDonald, vice president, and Mr. A. T. Downie, secretary of the ball.

## VIDA AT HANKOW

Mr. F. R. Vida, the local jockey, headed the list of winning jockeys at the recent Hankow race meeting according to the latest press reports. It will be remembered Mr. Vida was among the leading jockeys at the Shanghai autumn race meeting in spite of the fact that he left here before off day. At the Hankow races, he won six firsts, four seconds and three thirds. Mr. W. A. Dalgarno, also of Shanghai, was fourth on the list of winners.

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# OPEN FOOTBALL FIGURES IN REVIVAL OF AMERICAN GAME

## SHANGHAI WINS FOOTBALL GAME FROM NAVY MEN

### Civilians Are Victorious Over Sailors In Contest On Gridiron

### LANDSMEN WINNERS BY 6-0

### Wilhoit's Forward Pass To Neprud Decides Issue; Big Crowd Out

Cy Wilhoit cut loose a forward pass that sailed 37 yards. Neprud, who is over six feet tall, jumped three more, grabbed the leather and sprinted 60 yards, stopping when he planted the ball behind the goal posts for the touchdown that allowed Shanghai a 6-0 win over the Navy in the first Thanksgiving Day American football game since 1917.

All this happened ten minutes after the game started, a football battle that allowed over 2,000 people to see a rattling, bang-up exhibition of the "new game" and incidentally attracted many dollars for the American Charity Fund.

The touchdown came shortly before the end of the first period and it was well for the landsmen that they scored early for the condition of the Navy team told in later periods when the sailor linemen again and again got the jump on the opposing forwards and broke up civilian plays before they were started.

The score followed an aggressive and intelligent offensive which started when Neprud received the kickoff from Carlander and continued after Shanghai lost and regained the ball when the Navy lost it on downs. The first offensive was succeeded by others which kept the ball in Navy territory most of the time but the punch was not there to send it over. The civilian offense did not crumple after the early spurts but it certainly eased.

**NAVY SURPRISES ROOTERS**

The showing of the Navy men was an agreeable surprise. Directed by a snappy quarterback, Keeton, the sailors played better football than anticipated, the line charging hard and fast and the backs getting away quickly and picking holes well.

The Navy lost because it did not have a defense perfected for the forward pass. Had it been a battle after the fashion of football games ten years ago, the Navy might have won.

With the exception of the open game, the elevens were as well matched as could be. The civilians had the edge on weight and experience but the Navy discounted the efforts of individual stars, men of proven worth on the gridiron, by team work, knowledge of signals, and condition.

**MOVIE MEN ARE OUT**

All the players and officials and many of the spectators landed in the movies before and during the game. Camera men of the Universal Film Company were out to take motion pictures of the Rotary Club and later decided that an American football game played in Shanghai, China, on Thanksgiving Day should be seen by the people of the United States. So the Navy team formed a semi-circle in front of the camera, the crank turned and the players were registered. The same idea was followed with the civilian players and officials facing the lens. The camera men then filmed several hundred feet of the game, the pictures to be shown here later.

The revival of the American college game should be permanent. Yesterday's game should prompt others—a return game with the Navy or a set-to on Christmas Day with an eleven from Tientsin. The clash yesterday attracted enough spectators to line both sides of the gridiron and the fans saw a close game punctuated by spectacular features.

**WILHOIT AND KEETON STAR**

Wilhoit and Keeton were the stars. The former hurled forward passes unerringly and with speed, skirted the ends, played a sterling defensive game—was a power on offense and defense. Keeton directed the Navy attack, led all others for class in running through a broken field and was the big man in the Navy offense. With more coaching and some steadying, Keeton will be a star of the first water.

Neprud and Clair, the elongated Shanghai ends, plucked forward passes out of the air with amazing regularity, Neprud nearly scoring on the 50-yard run even after making the lone touchdown; Giauque and Chatham were towers of strength in the tackle positions, the former showing better than any of the linemen on either team; Ashley, Gold and Kline were steady at guard and Bradley, in the pivot position, completed the line composed of individual stars but which lost its strength in its lack of unity and inability to charge quickly.

Wilhoit, Rodger and Marsden played the backfield with Cooper at quarter. Wilhoit and Rodger both cut loose for long runs early in the game while Marsden was also powerful in the early periods. But the Navy line sifted through later in the game and the backs could not get started. The forward pass worked though.

**BAILEY TACKLES HARD**

Bailey, Wall, Keeton, Cheslock, Carlander and Write were the sailor stars. Bailey punished the civilian backs with his fierce, clean tackling while Wall, Bailey and Keeton divided the honors carrying the ball. Cheslock played a great game at end, smearing several plays and busting things generally.

Carlander weighs 247 pounds and was strong in the pivot position, he and Bradley staging a battle throughout the four periods. The big fellow would show even to greater advantage if he played a roving game. White and Maxwell, particularly the latter, performed well in the tackle positions.

The game was clean, the officials handing out few penalties, and was fast in the first half. The condition of the civilians slowed up the play in the second half but the Navy was traveling as fast at the end as at the first kickoff.

Captain Rodger won the toss the Navy kicking to Shanghai. Carlander kicked off to Neprud, the end bringing the ball clear into Navy territory before he was stopped by Bailey. Rodger started around left end and was away for a 20-yard jaunt when Umpire Clark caught Cooper tripping. This meant a 15-yard penalty. A forward pass, Wilhoit to Clair, netted 24 yards. An attempt to repeat the play failed but the third try saw Neprud get away for 19 yards.

Henderson intercepted a forward pass on his own ten-yard line, Keeton cut loose for 30 yards and then ordered his team to kick on the second down, one of the few errors of judgment the Navy quarter committed during the game. The kick turned out well at that as Cooper fumbled and Cheslock was on the ball like a cat. The Navy was held for downs on their 38-yard line.

**NEPURD SCORES SIX**

Wilhoit made nine yards around right end behind splendid interference by Marsden, Cooper, Rodger and Neprud. Then followed Wilhoit's pass to Neprud, the latter's grab, the dash for the posts and the only score of the game. Bradley missed the goal, the leather going a foot to the left of the post.

Bradley kicked to Keeton. The latter was nailed by Clair and Neprud before he got started. Keeton called for a forward pass on his own 30-yard line. Marsden intercepted it. Shanghai lost the advantage on the next play when the team was penalised for holding. The Navy took the ball on downs, the quarter ending with the ball on the Navy 28-yard line.

**GAME IS SPECTACULAR**

With long runs, frequent forward passes and open formations the quarter was spectacular. The play was wide open throughout the period.

After an exchange of punts, Shanghai took the leather to the Navy 15-yard line where Neprud tried a drop kick. The ball went wide of the uprights.

Captain Carlander chose to scrimmage and the Navy started rushing from the 25-yard line. Bailey, Wall and Keeton carried the ball, aggregating eight yards. Carlander punted to Claire.

Claire fumbled and Carlander recovered. Claire made up for the slipup by intercepting a forward pass a few minutes later and running the ball back 50 yards. Marsden made six through left guard and play ended for the first half with the ball on the Navy eight-yard line.

Bradley kicked off at the beginning of the third period to Carlander, the latter staging a great run through a broken field to his own 48-yard line. A forward pass was incomplete, two rushes failed to break the civilian forward defense and Carlander punted to Cooper. The Shanghai quarter was nailed in his tracks by Cheslock.

**GAME OPENS UP AGAIN**

Shanghai made first down, with Cooper using all his three backs but failed to gain the requisite ten yards in the next four attempts. Keeton again opened up the game Carlander tossing a pass to Bailey for a gain of 18 yards. Shanghai held and Carlander punted to Cooper.

Bailey broke through and nailed Rodger for a loss of ten yards. Wilhoit threw a pass which was intercepted by Wall. The latter juggled the leather and Giauque grabbed it. Marsden made three yards, Rodger made three more.

Two forward passes brought the ball to midfield and when the Shanghai line held Carlander punted to Rodger. The Navy ends busted up three plays and Wilhoit shot a forward pass to Cooper for first down.

Shanghai, by forward passes and straight football, went to the 38-yard line and Wilhoit shot a pass to Neprud, the latter juggling the ball and finally dropping it on the three-yard line. The Navy punted out of danger but Shanghai got to the 18-yard line as the whistle blew for the end of the quarter.

With Keeton hurt and the civilians tiring perceptibly, the last quarter, except for flashes, was considerably slower than the preceding periods. Shanghai lost the ball on downs and the Navy punted.

Rodger skirted the end for 20, Gold essayed a drop kick, the Navy forwards broke through and Gold tore away for 15 yards. A forward pass to Cooper gained ten and straight football planted the leather within ten yards of a touchdown. With the line to go three rushes were smothered and Bailey intercepted a short forward pass. A double forward pass failed and the sailors kicked. Rodger was stopped attempting an end run and the game ended.

The summary:

| Shanghai | | Navy |
|---|---|---|
| Claire, le | | Cheslock, re |
| Giauque, lt | | Maxwell, rt |
| Kline, lg | | Welty, rg |
| Bradley, c | | Carlander, c |
| Ashley, rg | | Johnson, lg |
| Gold, rg | | |
| Chathom, rt | | White, lt |
| | | Sutter, le |
| Neprud, re | | Henderson, le |
| | | Lawler |
| Cooper, qb | | Keeton, qb |
| Wilhoit, lhb | | Bailey, lhb |
| | | Mosher, rhb |
| Rodger, rhb | | Wall, rhb, qb |
| Marsden, fb | | Colander, fb |

Touchdown—Neprud.
Referee—J. E. Doyle, Maine.
Umpire—R. C. Clack, Grinnell.
Field Judge—E. D. Verink, Cole.
Head linesman—Lieutenant Courtenay, U. S. S. Elcano.
Four 12-minute periods.

## Crimson Eleven In Poor Shape

Captain Murray

Captain Murray, of the Harvard varsity, who is one of the many regulars of the eleven who were forced to stay out of Harvard's game against Colby. Coach Fisher's entire squad is in rather poor shape due to accidents during the practice period. None of the men are seriously injured and will get into the thick of things in preparation for the next contest. Three years' lapse in football did not do the Harvard regulars much good, udging by the length of time it took some of them to get in shape.

## Sidelights On The Game

Yesterday's game proved the advisability of bringing the team of 15th Infantry officers here for games on Christmas Day and New Year's. With the crowd out yesterday, there is no question about possible financial arrangements for the coming of the West Pointers.

* * *

The number of ladies out was a big surprise to many. It was funny, too, to hear the expressions of sympathy from the fair sex. One young-old lady thought that Cooper was being handled too roughly at one time while another believed that Rodger's knees should have had more protection.

* * *

Coach Norton was tickled at the showing of his Navy gang. But he insists that he never played halfback at West Point. He is a Pennsylvania man.

* * *

Bradley and Carlander, the opposing centers, kidded one another all through the game.

* * *

This lad Keeton is a star of the first water. He was in the game every minute. He's a fighter, too. Even wanted to scrap the officials.

* * *

Movies of the teams were taken before the game while the camera men made several good pictures during the fracas. They will be shown here later.

* * *

Marsden hits the line too high.

* * *

The Rotary Club was on hand in a body.

* * *

The spectators saw the so-called open game in all its glory. Neprud and Clair are tall enough to grab the leather out of the air—and they did.

* * *

In the dim and distant past Charley Giauque was a great football player. He handled himself yesterday like a real, live, regular varsity tackle and would have copped even more honors had he worn cleats.

* * *

And Charley bought a pair of football shoes expecially for the game. But he forgot them—yeh left 'em home.

* * *

Verne Clair was complaining in the third quarter. He said he had nothing to do all the game. "Just two tackles, what do you think of that?" Then Clair stopped six straight plays.

* * *

Fumbles were infrequent. The ball was handled remarkably clean. When the ball was loose players took no chances. They fell on the leather.

* * *

Wall, Bailey, Keeton and Colander made a snappy set of backs and with a little more experience Keeton would make a good field general. He selects his plays much better than does Cooper.

* * *

Ashley made one comment during the game. "Golly, I'm not as young as I was," he suggested.

* * *

Particularly in the last two quarters the sailors line charged much harder and faster than did their opponents. Time after time Marsden was stopped before he got started.

* * *

The kicking was very poor.

* * *

Bob Clack and Verink, two of the officials, are former college stars. Clack, who headed the Chinese delegation to the Far Eastern Games at Manila last May, played on Grinnell while Verink hails from Coe.

* * *

The combined weight of the 22 players starting the game was well over two tons. The civilian eleven aggregated over 2,000 pounds.

* * *

After the first quarter the Navy line played better football than the civilians.

* * *

Many soccer football players were on hand to see the American game.

* * *

Neprud's long arms and longer legs formed a combine, the efficiency of which caused sundry civilians to cheer.

* * *

Cy Wilhoit, first baseman, catcher and halfback, was nicknamed "Old Man Versatility." Cy starred both on the offense and defense. And he threw one particular forward pass over 35 yards with marked accuracy and plenty of speed. Neprud was on the other end.

* * *

When Bailey tackled a landsman, the latter was stopped. Bailey hits 'em hard and drops 'em fast. He nearly ruined Rodger in the last period.

All the players expressed delight at the field. It was soft enough to hold down the casualties.

* * *

Keeton was the only man hurt badly enough to be taken out.

* * *

The game was remarkably clean. Clack nailed Shanghai for tripping on the first play and this helped. Shanghai lost 15 yards and was careful. The sailors saw Shanghai lose the distance and they were careful. There were but four penalties during the entire game. Both sides offended equally.

* * *

Gold, Neprud and Carlander failed at drop kicks.

* * *

Incidentally Carlandre weighed in at 247 pounds.

* * *

Cheslock, Sutter, Lawlor and Henderson showed well on the ends, Cheslock being the particular wing star.

* * *

Bradley lost his smile but once. He was moving the ball and Carlander fell on it, believing it to be in play. One of the three arguments of the game followed.

* * *

According to the rules a runner is down when his forward progress stops. This robbed Keeton of the longest dash of the setto. He took the ball from his own 20-yard line to the Shanghai 25-yard mark and the ball was sent back. Keeton was hurt on the play and couldn't protest.

* * *

The landsmen in their gridiron array made a color scheme that defied competition. There were stripes and plaids of every shade. Marsden wore the most striking jersey while Rodge's knees showed to advantage until the start of the second half when he decided that said knees should be properly clothed.

* * *

Pete Dorrance didn't show up so Kline went in as guard and Chatham moved to tackle.

* * *

Welty, Carlander and Johnson made up the center trio for the sailors and they broke up everything turned loose at them.

* * *

If Rodger could have been interviewed while he was sailing around left end late in the fourth period—with the civilians asking the field judge every few seconds "how much time left?" Rodger would have told the newspaper men: "Now the Navy wanted to play 15-minute periods and I held out for four quarters of ten minutes. We compromised on ten and I think I won."

* * *

The movie men pulled a good one on Bob Clack. While he was reading the rule book as the camera men were getting ready, Chief McRae nudged the man behind the gun and the latter started to turn the crank. So when the picture is screened the umpire will be seen perusing his little book.

* * *

When the players were arguing with the referee at one stage, Rodger started to cross question the official. Keeton suggested: "This is a football game; you're not in court now."

* * *

Long runs and several forward passes sprinkled through the four periods made the game a hummer for the spectators. It was a revelation for many of the old timers who had not seen a football game since the days of the flying wedge.

* * *

There was only one feature of the new game that was missing. The centers did not rove. Both Bradley and Carlander stuck to their positions in the line and charged straight through—and it's not being done now.

* * *

And now about these games for Christmas and New Year. A dinner is planned when the civilians will entertain the sailors. Why not talk it over then, outline a scheme to raise the money—and bring the officers from Tientsin.

## ST. JOHN'S DEFEATS BAPTISTS, 6 TO 0

St. John's University football eleven defeated the Shanghai Baptist College 6 to 0 yesterday on the former's ground. The visitors were out-classed in every play. This is the first game of the intercollegiate football contest.

The St. John's forwards were continually on the offensive, the ball being kept in the visitors' territory most of the time. The Baptists were never threatening. The Baptist goaler was splendid, however, in saving his team from a more costly defeat.

St. John's hooks up with the Customs Recreation Club at 2:45 o'clock Saturday afternoon on the college ground in a friendly fixture.

Mr. R. W. Yorke of the Police Recreation Club refereed the game to the satisfaction of both teams.

### A.A.U. MEETS TODAY

The Amateur Athletic Union will hold a meeting at the Y.M.C.A. this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock when the constitution for the organisation will be adopted.


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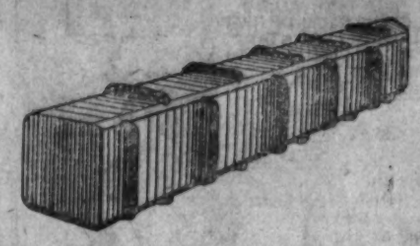

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# -:- SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP -:-

## Ray Breaks Mile Record And Beats Baker In Half

### Illinois A. C. Flier Establishes New A. A. U. Mark; N.Y.A.C. Wins Close Meet

Philadelphia, October 18.—Joie W. Ray, the blond-haired Illinois A. C. flier, created a new championship record on Franklin Field in September in defending successfully his one-mile title in the annual Senior National A. A. U. track and field championships. The deep-chested little Chicagoan, running one of the best races of his career, traveled over the mile route in 4:14 2-5. This clipped the previous championship record, made by Ray in 1917, by 4 seconds.

The New York A. C. superiority on track and field was again demonstrated when the Winged Foot athletes carried off the championship banner with a total of 46 points, six more than was registered by the Chicago A. A., which finished second. The Illinois A. C. was third. This makes the fourth title the Mercury Foot organisation has gained since resuming championship competition after the war. The club won the Metropolitan A. A. U. junior and senior titles, and yesterday carried off the national junior championship.

Ray thrilled the spectators with his victorious display in the mile. The little Chicagoan ran a characteristic race, contenting himself with a position behind the leaders until within a lap of the finish. Then the blond-haired runner went away in a burst of speed, his sturdy legs carrying him over the ground as if on the wings of the wind. His rivals fought valiantly to overtake him. Eddie Fall, Jr., of the Chicago A. A. being Ray's chief rival on this bright Saturday afternoon. But the best Eddie had wasn't good enough against Ray's spectacular performance, Fall, after leading for three laps, was displaced by the record-seeking Ray on the final turn to the tape, and was beaten by a matter of about four yards. Fall, too, bettered the record, being clocked in 4:15.

Jimmy Connolly, the Boston strong boy who captured the junior title yesterday without extra exertion, finished third, run out. About twenty-five yards back of Ray, following Connolly, completely out of it, was Clyde J. Stout, Ray's clubmate, who occupied fourth place.

**RAY TRAILS AT THE START**

A quintet of the country's leading milers lined up at the starting mark in quest of this title. Fall drew the pole position with Connolly second, J. Simmons of the N. Y. A. C. third, Ray fourth, and Stout on the outside in fifth place. With the bark of the gun Fall was off in front, followed by Connolly, the order thereafter being Simmons, Ray, and Stout. Ray moved into third position at the furlong mark, following Fall and Connolly. Fall led the pack over the first quarter in 0:63 4-5.

Entering the second lap Ray moved into second position, displacing Connolly, who went back to third place. Simmons weakened on this round of the cinderpath and dropped back to the end of the field. The N. Y. A. C. youngster never again got up.

Fall went along in his pace at the head of the field until within about ten yards of the half-mile mark, when Ray put on a little steam and flashed past the judges in the lead by a whisker. His half-mile time was 2:07 4-5.

This rally was the beginning of the end of the race as far as the title was concerned, for Ray, remained at the head of the field and furnished as brilliant a piece of running as has been seen in a championship struggle in years. Fall clung to the flying heels of Ray round the turn into the third lap, but on the back-stretch the strong-limbed little Illinois runner, as if to test his ability, let loose with a burst of speed which carried him about ten yards ahead of Fall.

**FALL PUTS UP CHALLENGE**

The Chicago A. A. representative was in topnotch form, however, and fit for the race of his life. Despite Ray's margin of open ground, Fall did not lose heart. He quickened his pace with Ray, but the champion was off in his closing stride now and there was no overtaking him. Ray maintained his margin of about ten yards to the three-quarter mile mark, which he passed in 3:09 1-5.

Then the spectators began to talk of a record. They did not talk of Norman Taber's world mark of 4:12 3-5, but gave their attention to Ray's own championship figures and their speculation was right.

Ray went away at a terrific clip in the closing quarter, the sturdy little Illinois A. C. flyer, putting every ounce of his strength into this, his closing effort, glided over the cinder-path in a manner which challenged the mark that has stood for years. With all the gameness of a man with his back to the wall, Fall stuck to his task, but this practically meant striving for the impossible, for the runner who could overhaul Ray today has yet to be discovered.

**RAY'S MARGIN FOUR YARDS**

Round the turn of the fourth lap and through the back stretch Ray and Fall raced, the crowd cheering madly and overlooking the other competitors on the track. Ray maintained his margin of ten yards up to within about fifty yards of the finish, when Fall threw every ounce of his strength into a dash and cut down six yards on the flying Illinois runner. The sprint brought the crowd to its feet, but Ray was unbeatable and retained his title.

When the new record was announced by Frank Gandel, Knights of Columbus Secretary, the crowd went wild with delight. Even some of the officials forgot their dignity and, headed by Chris Dalton, one of the officials who accompanies the New York contingent, swarmed about the record-maker showering praise on him.

The track for this race was in much better condition than the track the juniors raced over yesterday, yet it was not quite up to its best condition, which adds to the luster of Ray's achievement.

**BEATS BAKER IN THE HALF**

Ray added to his laurels later in the day when he captured the half-mile title in a heartbreaking duel with Homer Baker of the Glencoe A. C., champion at this distance in 1913 and 1914. The strong limbed little Illinois runner, flashing past the roaring crowd in a dazzling burst of speed, jumped Baker on the last turn and flew over the home stretch to a victory by about seven yards. Eddie Fall, Chicago A. A., was second. Ray's time was 1:56 4-5 two seconds slower than the championship record.

The Illinois flyer defeated five rivals for this title. Sandy Evans of the Crescent A. C., New York, and Baker were leading Ray up to the final turn, when the blond haired phenom pulled his spurt which landed him from third to first position. Once in front Ray picked up speed as he progressed. Baker fought with all the strength that was in him to overtake the fast vanishing Ray, but once again the Illinois runner was unbeatable. Inch by inch Baker crept up in the stretch until he had decreased the lead to one yard. Then, about thirty yards from the worsted Baker's strength gave out The former champion cracked like a piece of crockery and was defeated for second place by Eddie Fall in the final ten yards.

**HIGH JUMP RECORD MADE**

Ray was not the only athlete to register a record-breaking performance. John Murphy, of the Multnomah A. C. of Portland, Ore., in annexing the running high jump title, cleared the crossbar at 6 feet 3⅞ inches, three-sixteenths of an inch better than the previous record championship jump, made in 1911, by H. Grumpelt of the New York A.C. Eight of the competitors in this event cleared the bar at 6 feet or better. Harry Barwise, of the Boston A. A., was runner up for the title, with a leap of 6 feet 2⅛ inches which was one inch better than Walter Whalen, another Boston A. A. athlete, who finished third. In fourth place was R. Landon of the New York A. C., who tied at 6 feet 1¼ inches with Whalen, but lost the show place to the latter in the jump off.

Loren Murchison of the New York A. C. was dethroned as furlong champion, by Henry Williams of the Spokane, Wash., A. A. C., the latter annexed this title, covering the 220 yards within two-fifths of a second of the championship record. Williams' time was 0:21 4-5. Williams crossed the finish line about two yards ahead of the New York sprinter, who beat Morris M. Kirksey, junior Century champion, by a hair's breadth.

Charley Poree of the Millrose A. A. successfully defended his five-mile-run championship in a race in which he was not really forced to extend himself to his limit. The bronzed little distance runner, biding his time until the last lap, shot out into the lead, displacing Pat Flynn, one of the heroes of the 165th Infantry, and won by about twenty yards. The champion's time was 26:02, more than two minutes slower than his own championship record, made last year at Chicago.

Eight distance men faced the starter in this race, but the field was decreased by one man in the first mile when B. F. French of the Chicago A. A. lost one of his shoes and retired. French was leading at the time of his accident. The running throughout was between Flynn, Poree, and Max Bohland of the Paulist A. C., national hill-and-dale king. These three runners alternated in the pace until the final mile, when Bohland weakened and dropped to the rear. Flynn held his pace, however, and led Poree until the bell lap, when the diminutive Millrose A. A. runner jumped his rival and won by about twenty yards in a terrific burst of speed. Bohland was third, about one-quarter of a lap back of Flynn, while H. C. Ackerman of the Meadow Brook Club, the only other runner to finish, was fourth.

**N.Y.A.C. LEADS CHICAGO A.A.**

Today's battle for the club honors was one of the closest of years, the result hinging on the outcome of the final event. Previous to the javelin throw Chicago A. A. was leading by a score of 40 to 38, but George Bronder successfully defended his title, and was followed by Jim Lincoln, who took second place. The points in this event decided the issue in favor of the New York A. C.

Pat McDonald, the genial traffic policeman of New York, aided in the Mercury Foot success with a brace of victories. Pat captured his specialty, the 16-pound shot put, with a heave of 45 feet 8 inches, and threw the 56-pound weight the winning distance of 37 feet 6 inches. McDonald also finished fourth in the hammer throw with a heave of 146 feet 6 inches. His brace of victories and his placing in the hammer event made McDonald the greatest individual point scorer of the meet.

In the 120-yard high hurdles J. Thompson, Boston A. A., was dethroned because of a tumble he took going over the fourth hurdle. Thompson was enjoying a slight lead over Bob Simpson, the Illinois A. C. hurdler and record holder; Fred Kelly, New York A. C., and Harold E. Barren of the Meadowbrook Club of Philadelphia. Thompson's leap for the fourth hurdle did not carry him quite clear of the sticks. He wavered for a moment and finally sprawled on all fours on the ground, narrowly missing a head-on collision with the hurdle in front of him. Simpson crept slightly to the fore as the race progressed and managed to win by less than a yard over Kelly.

Simpson gained his second championship title when he led over the sticks in the 20 yard low hurdles race. The Illinois A. C. timber-topper led all the way in this race and won by about two yards. Earl Thomson finished second and Jo Loomis, Chicago A. A., was third.

Floyd Smart of the Chicago A. A. was another to win two titles. Smart captured the quarter-mile hurdle race by a comfortable margin from Billy Meanix of the Boston A. A. in 0:55 3-5, and then gave his attention to the running broad jump, in which he was returned the winner with a leap of 22 feet 7¼ inches. Smart's nearest rival was Sherman, a clubmate, who leaped 21 feet 10¾ inches.

Frank Shea of the Pittsburgh A. A. scored a comparatively easy victory in the quarter-mile title chase despite a strong finish by the sturdy Jimmy O'Brien of the Loughlin Lyceum of Brooklyn. Shea won by a margin of about one yard.

**HAYES TAKES 100-YARDS**

Billy Hayes, the crack Boston A. A. sprinter, carried off the 100-yard title in a close race. He led Loren Murchison, the St. Louis speed marvel, who carried the New York A. C. emblem, Henry Williams of the Spokane A. A. C., and Pete White, the dusky flier of the Salem-Crescent A. C. of New York, over the line in that order. Murchison got off to a flying start, and running on the outside lane, flashed slightly in front of Hayes for about twenty-five yards. The big Bostonian, however, went over the ground like a frightened deer, and soon overhauled the New York standard bearer in the dash to the worsted. Hayes shook off Murchison and broke the line a winner by a hairsbreadth. Williams was close on the heels of Murchison and White was a short distance back in fourth position. A blanket would have covered the sprinters at the end of their journey. Hayes sprinted to the title in 0:10 1-5.

In the three-mile walk Dick Remer, veteran champion, was dethroned. After making a hard fight he was forced to take third honors to the youthful Willie Plant of the Morningside A. C. The veteran strove hard to keep up with Plant and Joe Pearman of the New York A. C., but weakened. In the final mile Pearman and Plant had the title between themselves up to the time the walkers entered the home-stretch. Here Plant went away in a victorious burst of speed, which carried him past the tiring Pearman and landed him home a winner by a margin of about forty yard's. Plant's time was 22:01 3-5.

**RAY'S TEAM WINS RELAY**

Not content with his record in the mile and his victory in the half mile race, Ray came to the scratch for the final leg of the mile relay for the Illinois A. C. and carried his team to an epoch making victory. The little blond-haired runner showed none of the effects of his two previous races as he sped over the ground, running anchor for his club. Ray ran his mile in 4:32, beating Bobbie Crawford of the Millrose A. A. in a driving finish by about five yards. The time for this event was 18:44 4-5, beating the previous championship record of 18:47 1-5 made by the Chicago A. A.

### Basketball

The first team of the Public School met the second team of the American School, Wednesday and beat the Americans by 54 points to 32.

Each side played six or eight men during the game. Burke, Brewster, Lockwood, White, Waters and Rugh played for the American School. The Public School was represented by Glauque, Mislia, Weill, Levis, Mahon and Moosa. The individual scoring was as follows:

Goals from floor: Glauque 10, Rugh 10, Mislia 5, Levis 7, White 2, Moosa 3, Burke 2, Weill 2, Lockwood and Waters.

## New American Amateur Golf Champion

S. Davidson Herron.

S. Davidson Herron, of the Oakmont Club, who defeated Bobby Jones, of Atlanta, in the finals of the amateur championship on the links of the Oakmont Club in Pittsburgh. Herron is twenty-one years old.

## Worla's Series Spoils Bring League Rumpus

Frank J. Navin, president of the Detroit club of the American League, has filed with the National Commission a protest against allowing the members of the Yankees to divide that portion of the world's series spoils assigned to the team finishing third in the Johnson organisation. Navin bases his protest on a point of baseball law; he takes the ground that those games which were won by pitcher Carl Mays should be thrown out because of the fact that Mays had been suspended by President Ban Johnson of the American League.

**TOO LATE, SAYS RUPPERT**

In this attitude Navin flouts the civil courts, in the opinion of Jacob Ruppert, president of the New York American League Club, who issued the following statement last night:

"Mr. Navin's protest was filed with the commission on September 29, and after reciting the fact that the New York club had been pitching Mays after his alleged suspension by President Johnson, concluded as follows: 'If the New York club finishes third in the race for the American pennant I desire to protest the games in which this player has been used and would like to have the commission take action on same.'

"On August 14 the New York club instituted in the Circuit Court, Wayne County, Mich., an action to restrain Mr. Johnson, both individually and as president of the league, and the Detroit Baseball Club, from doing certain things, based upon the purported suspension of Mays. On the same date Judge Webster issued an order, which still remains in full force and effect, which order, in brief, enjoined the Detroit Baseball Club, its officers, agents, players and employes, (1) from interfering with the performance of the contract between the New York club and Mays; (2) from refusing to play with the New York club, according to the established schedule, on the ground that Mays had been suspended; (3) from refusing to play with the New York club according to the established schedule, unless Mays was omitted from the team; (4) and from playing otherwise than in accordance with the established schedule of games, including those with the New York club, which are a part of the established schedule.

**SAYS DETROIT REVERSED**

"The Detroit club acquiesced in the order of the court and allowed the season's games to be played through in accordance with the prescribed schedule, notwithstanding the fact that Mays had pitched in many games after the date of the injunction order. When the order was issued Detriot was in second place, and not until it had been dislodged from that position and the New York club had won third place, did the Detroit club reverse its attitude of complete acquiescence in the situation created by the injunction order and enter its protest.

"In other words, Detroit was willing to accept the benefit of the protection which the court order threw about the established schedule, until it found itself displaced from the third place and participation in the division of the world series receipts, and then, in a spirit which it is difficult to reconcile with good sportsmanship, it made a cry of protest not to the court that issued the order, but to the commission."

## CINCINNATI REDS GET BIG WELCOME ON RETURN HOME

### Public Holiday Proclaimed And Hilarious Citizens Greet Victors

Cincinnati, October 10.—Hilarious Cincinnati arose this morning to celebrate as a public holiday the triumphal return of the Reds from Chicago, where they won the baseball championship of the world yesterday from the Chicago White Sox. A proclamation calling on all citizens to observe the day as a public holiday from 8 o'clock until noon had been issued by Acting Mayor Carl Jacobs, and was widely observed, many business houses remaining closed. The proclamation urged all Cincinatians to be present at Fountain Square at 10 o'clock "to pay homage to the world champions.."

The Reds arrived in Cincinnati after 7 o'clock, and it seemed that half of the city was at the Central Union Railroad Station to greet the conquering heroes on their return from Chicago.

**CONQUERING HEROES**

When the train pulled in the building rocked from the cheers, and when the Reds alighted from their train, their faces creased with wide grins, a wild scene of enthusiasm ensued. Hats were thrown into the air and men, with their arms around one another's necks, performed weird and extemporaneous dances. Women, many of them wearing hats of vivid crimson, climbed on the iron railing between the trainshed and the depot proper and screamed at the top of their voices. Small boys were everywhere, and the great throng was engulfed in enthusiasm. Manager Moran had to salute constantly in response to the cheers.

The crowd called the players by their first names and cheered them all, individually and collectively. The players had literally to fight their way through the crowd to reach automobiles in which they were taken to the Business Men's Club, where an elaborate breakfast had been prepared for them. Fans on foot followed the automobiles, forming quite a parade. Meanwhile church bells, fire engine bells, and factory, steamboat, and locomotive whistles added to the din.

**SCHOOLS CLOSED**

The elementary schools closed until noon, and the high school's for all day, and the pupils hurried downtown to catch a glimpse of the new world champions. There were no speeches at the club breakfast. Instead all devoted themselves to rejoicing over the victory. There was one chant that seemed popular. It was this: "Who took the Glee out of Gleason?"

Then the rain came up. As a result the demonstration which had been planned for Fountain Square was postponed. Instead the players went to Redland Field, where they held their last meeting of the season and prepared to receive their world's series checks as the victors.

## Police Gymkhana Set For Tomorrow Nineteen Events

The Sikh sports and police gymkhana will be held on the Shanghai Polo Ground tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. There will be 19 events on the program. Mrs. E. C. Pearce, wife of the chairman of the Municipal Council, will present the prizes at the conclusion. The events follow:

100 yards flat race. Open to Indian watchmen.

100 yards flat race. Open to Chinese police.

100 yards flat race. Open to Sikhs and warders.

High jump. Open to Sikhs and warders.

Boot race. Open to Chinese police.

100 yards flat race, handicap. Open to Sikh veterans, 45 years and over.

Sack race. Open to Sikh and Warders.

100 Yard flat race handicap. Open to foreign school boys under 10 years.

Half mile bicycle. Open to Sikhs, warders, watchmen and Chinese police.

100 yards flat race handicap. Open to Sikh boys.

Boot race. Open to Sikhs and warders.

100 yards flat race handicap. Open to foreign school boys over 10 years.

Medicine ball competition. Open to teams of 10 men from Sikhs, warders and Chinese police.

Sword and lance exercise. Exhibition by Sikh troopers.

Tent pegging exhibition by sections. Light Horse, S.V.C. and Sikh troopers.

Broad jump. Open to Sikhs and warders.

Obstacle race, Open to Sikhs, warders, watchmen and Chinese police.

Tug of war, Open to Sikhs and warders.

Catch thief race. Open to Sikhs, warders and Chinese police.


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# 25 HOURS' FLYING TAKES MAYNARD ACROSS AMERICA

## Lieut. Kiel And Major Spatz, His Nearest Rivals, Land 20 Seconds Apart

## RACING AGAINST STORMS

### Spatz Beaten Out At Mineola, Having Landed At Hazelhurst Field By Mistake

New York, Oct. 12.—Three of the American Army aviators who started in the ocean-to-ocean race yesterday completed their transcontinental flights, thus finishing the first half of the epochal contest.

Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, the preacher-aviator and winner of the New York-Toronoto contest, maintained his early-won lead in the continental race and landed at the Pacific Coast at 1:12:07 o'clock yesterday afternoon, more than two hours earlier than his closest rivals, who were flying from the Pacific to the Atlantic, grounded their planes at Mineola. Both in elapsed time and in actual flying time Lieutenant Maynard is the winner of the first half of the contest.

Racing against storms as well as against each other, Major Carl Spatz and Lieutenant C. E. Kiel battled constantly from Bryan, Ohio, their starting point yesterday morning, until they landed at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, shortly after 6 o'clock last night. So close was the contest between these two fliers that only twenty seconds separated their official landing times at Mineola. Major Spatz hit the ground at 6:35:30 p.m. and Lieutenant Kiel grounded at 6:35:10 p.m.

**MAYNARD'S FAST TIME**

Official figures of the Air Service were that Lieutenant Maynard had covered the 2,701 air miles from coast to coast in actual flying time of 24 hours 59 minutes and 48½ seconds. His average rate of speed was 108 4-10 miles an hour, and the total time elapsed between his departure from Mineola and the landing at San Francisco was 3 days 6 hours and 4 minutes, said by the officials who compiled the figures to have been the swiftest journey ever made from ocean to ocean and the first complete flight across the continent.

There was amicable dispute at the army flying fields at Mineola last night about the actual winner of second place in the race, and by agreement of the principals and of the officers who acted as judges Major Spatz should have the honor, although he was not first to alight at Roosevelt Field. Not familiar with the Lond Island fields, the Major mistook Hazelburst Field for his landing spot and dropped there at 6:31 p.m. last night. Soldiers ran up to tell him of his mistake and he took to the air again immediately and circled over Roosevelt Field, which, although lighted by fires and flares, could hardly be destinguished through the mist.

While Major Spatz was circling over the field Lieutenant Kiel swooped out of the mists and prepared to land. Immediately a contest in aerial technique began, and Lieutenant Kiel managed to get his plane to the ground twenty seconds before his rival bumped the field in a daring swoop. Lieutenant Kiel said that he was willing to concede the honor of first arrival to his friendly rival, and the opinion of the officers was that the mistake of Major Spatz would be overlooked.

**RETURN FLIGHT ON OCT. 29**

Orders were sent out to the commanding officers at Mineola and San Francisco last night by the Air Service in Washington to hold all fliers until further orders were received for the beginning of the second lap of the contest. A later message, signed by Major Gen. William T. Menoher, chief of the Army Air Service, stated that the aviators would be allowed to begin the second transcontinental flight on Monday, Oct. 30. The long period was thought necessary for the resting of aviators and the repairing of planes.

Although he left Bryan, Ohio yesterday morning a few minutes before the two officers who arrived at Mineola last night, Captain L. H. Smith was able only to reach the control station at Rochester, N. Y. by night. He ran into a rain storm near Cleveland and was forced down with a broken propeller and damaged struts. Hastening repairs he managed to reach the Cleveland station, and thence he continued his journey. He will complete his flight to Mineola this morning.

In winning the race Lieutenant Maynard was forced yesterday to battle the treacherous air currents over the Sierras and over the deserts west of the Rockies. It was reported that he had encountered fair weather and favorable air currents over the greater part of the last leg of his flight, and that his radiator, reported broken on Friday, had given him no trouble on the last stage.

**MANYARD'S LAST LAP**

The Lieutenant left the control station at Salduro, Utah, 109 miles west of Salt Lake City, and 518 miles from his Pacific goal at 6:47 o'clock in the morning, Pacific time. He alighted at Battle Mountain, Nev., 356 miles from the coast, at 8:13 a.m. After spending half an hour in rest and in going over the machine, he took to the air again. The next control station, at Reno, was reached shortly before 10 o'clock, and at 10:07 a.m. he started for Sacramento, the last control station east of the Pacific Coast and only seventy-five miles from San Francisco.

His De Haviland plane apparently was performing perfectly, and he was able to leave Sacramento at 12:30 a.m. Himself a master of the Liberty motor, Maynard spent more than the usual time going over his engine, so that there would be no failure on this last seventy-five miles of the journey. Thirty-seven minutes later the first plane to fly from ocean-to-ocean in what approximated a continuous flight, was on the hard sands of the army field at San Francisco, victor in the first half of the contest.

**LIEUT. MAYNARD SAFE**

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 11.—Gracefully as a gull alights on the water, Lieutenant W. Maynard, the flying Baptist parson, sailed down to the Presidio flying field at 1:12:07 this afternoon with a record of having crossed the continent, 2,700 miles by air, in 24 hours and 53 minutes actual flying time.

Clouds hanging low over the city obscured the landing field, so that Maynard flew approximately fifteen miles down the peninsula before he discovered that he had overshot the mark and had to fly back. He appeared suddenly over the field without being observed. Even then the crowd was skeptical, and not until they saw the large numerals "31" and "Hello, Frisco!" painted on the fuselage, were they certain that the first air pilot to fly in a direct line from New York to San Francisco had arrived.

Not knowing the skill of the man at the throttle and the controls, the non-flying spectators witnessing Maynard's landing thought the parson had completed his journey only to crash at the last for he made a steep bank in circling the field for the last turn and it seemed that the machine would skid to the ground. The wings seemed to flutter before the plane finally straightened out. Excited exclamations escaped the crowd as many believed an accident was imminent, but Maynard said after he landed that he had banked purposely at a steep angle to cut down his speed as he was moving too fast to insure a safe landing. Flying experts who watched the landing said it was perfect. These included Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of the Air Service, and Colonel H. H. Arould, Western Department Air Service Chief.

Only once on the entire journey was Maynard in danger, and that was just as he appeared over the Salt Lake City Field, when his gasoline supply gave out and his engine stopped. All he had left was two gallons in the reserve tank. This would have lasted about four minutes longer, but, fortunately, the De Havilland four was directly over the Salt Lake Field, and it could land. If the supply had become exhausted while going over the mountains, the incident might have had serious results.

The only other unpleasant feature of the trip, Maynard said, was shortly after he left Chicago Friday morning, when he went for three hours through "rough air." He had to fly at a low altitude to keep his bearings, and for the first time in his life he became sick while in the air. He stuck to it, though, and at noon the rough air had been left behind.

Soon after landing, Lieutenant Maynard was shown a telegram received at the Western Department from his "home folks" at Clinton, N.J., congratulating him on his safe and speedy journey. Maynard sent this reply:

"I have received with great pleasure the telegraphic congratulations that you have tendered me, and my only regret is that I could not have every one of you with me on the flight. I have just finished my trip, which has been rather uneventful but deeply interesting. It shows that the East is only three days from the West, and if I chose to do so I could be back with you in three more days. Frisco reminds me of God's country of the East. My comfort and happiness at reaching Frisco cannot be expressed. I again thank you for your interest."

Except for the entire morning spent at Cheyenne in repairing a broken radiator, Maynard did not spend more than the minimum of thirty minutes at any of the control station. While resting overnight at Cheyenne the water in the radiator of his ship froze, so that when the engine was started the next morning and speeded up to warm the working parts the heat generated steam in the radiator and it exploded. From 7 o'clock until 12:30 in the afternoon mechanics worked on this radiator, finally getting it repaired.

Both Maynard and his observer, Master Electrician William E. Kline, were a little deaf upon their arrival, owing to the fact that the roar of the motor had been so close to their ears in the last four days. They said they could hear the old motor tearing off the miles in their sleep, and that they had not passed a restful night since starting.

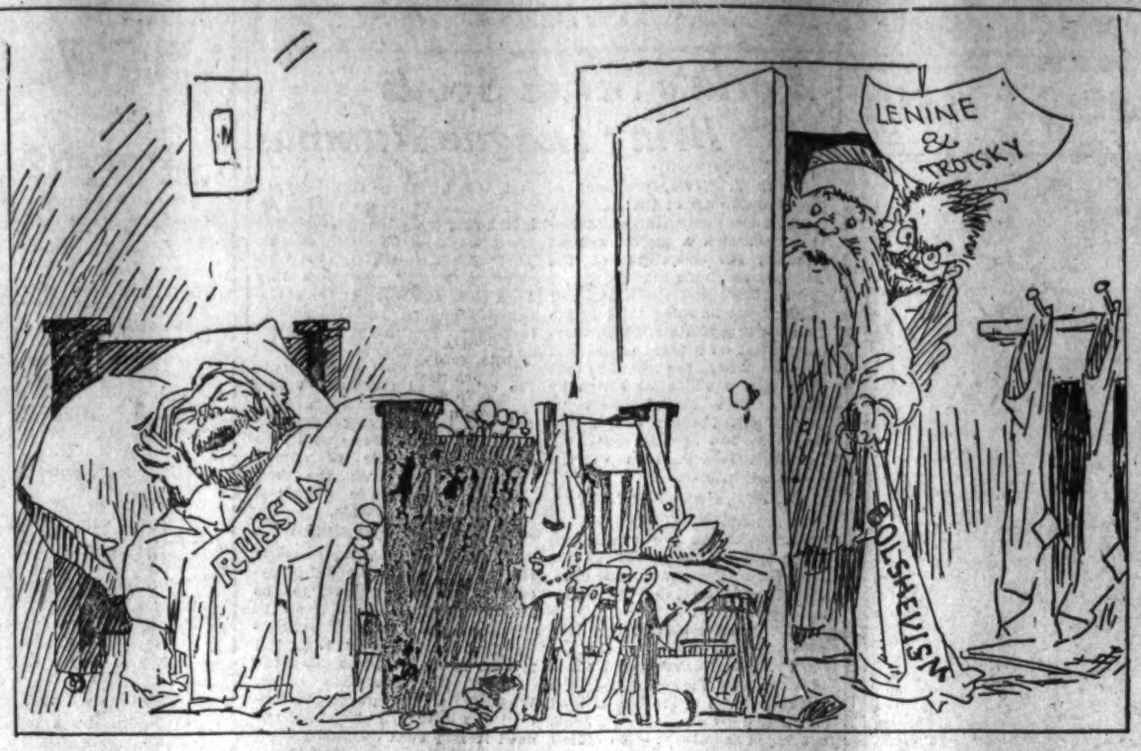
"The roar of the motor is awful," said Kline, "especially when you hear it ten and twelve hours a day. I would wake up in the middle of the night and start to fix something before fully awaking. All night long I would be traveling in my sleep."

The Maynard plane was the only one of the long list of entries that carried three passengers. The third "man" was Trixie, who really is a woman. She is a German police dog and aside from the comfort of having a pet on the trip, Maynard figured the dog might be an aid in fetching help in case of a crash a long way from a house. Trixie took her aerial journey calmly. Only once on the entire journey did she become restless and that was at Cheyenne, when she thought it was time they were stopping for the night.

Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett and Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher were among the eager crowd waiting to greet the first of the Eastern entrants to land, but they couldn't get near him. Finally Colonel H. H. Arnold of the Western Department succeeded in getting through the crowd to where Maynard was standing near his machine and leading him to where the general officers were waiting. Then began the busiest five minutes Maynard has had since he left Hazelhurst Field. With Generals Liggett and Menoher and Colonel Arnold he had to pose in a score of positions and attitudes for a battery of camera men. The dog was brought over from the fuselage, where she was standing on guard with the true instincts of her nature, and photographed in Maynard's arms and with General Liggett petting it.

With the camera work finished Maynard was whirled away in an automobile to the Palace Hotel. Maynard spent only twenty minutes in his room scraping some of the grime from his features, when he appeared in his dusty and bedraggled uniform downstairs and had luncheon with Gen. Liggett, Gen. Menoher, Col. Arnold and other army officers.

## -:- Another Little Boy's Faith In Santa Claus Destroyed -:-



—Ding in New York Tribune

## Mr. Robert Dollar Leaves America On Trip To Far East

Mr. Robert Dollar, head of the Robert Dollar Company and pioneer American shipper in the Far East, sailed yesterday from Vancouver for Shanghai on the Empress of Russia, according to word received here. He will make a general tour of inspection through the Far East in the interests of the Robert Dollar Company.

The Empress of Russia is due here December 14 and it is expected that Mr. Dollar will remain in Shanghai several weeks, stopping with his son, Mr. J. Harold Dollar. Mr. Dollar has studied the East closely for many years, this being his sixteenth trip to this part of the world.

## Wireless Commission Named In Britain

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Nov. 22.—The Government has appointed a committee to prepare a complete scheme of Imperial wireless communications Sir Henry Norman, M.P. will be chairman; and the members will include such engineering experts as Sir John Snell, Professor Joseph Petavel, F.R.S., Professor W. H. Ecoles and Mr. James Swinburne.

## Cabinet To Replace Defeated Deputies

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, November 25 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—This afternoon the Cabinet discussed the question of replacing the Ministers who were defeated in the elections. The Chamber meets again on December 8.

## Chinese Mission Off On American Educational Tour

Twelve Chinese, prominent in the educational movement of this country, left Shanghai Tuesday by the steamer China as part of a Commission on Education that will tour the United States for a year visiting schools, colleges and industries from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic. The party is in charge of Mr. S. T. Yuan, former Vice-Minister of Education for China. While in Shanghai the distinguished group were entertained by the World's Chinese Students' Federation, 51 Bubbling Well Road.

In America the itinerary of the party will be largely in the hands of Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Included in the party are: Messrs. P. C. Chen, president of the Peking Teachers College; H. E. Tan, president of the Wuchang Teachers College; Y. K. Yong, president of the Chentu Teachers College; T. C. Kam, president of the Canton Teachers College; C. L. Chen, professor of the Peking Teachers College; T. C. Wang, head of the Bureau of Education for Kansu Province; T. Sui, principal of the Kansu First Middle School; T. Chow, Kansu Provincial Inspector; C. Ren, principal of the Kansu Fifth Normal School; C. L. Chang, principal of the Kansu Fourth Middle School, and T. L. Liu, member of the Kansu Provincial Assembly.

## Unclaimed Telegrams

**Eastern Extension Company**

October:

26—Govbro; Calcutta.
28—Lienmerco; Manila.
29—Lammermuir; Glasgow.

November:

1—Liongkee; Makasser.
17—Framboise; London.
7—Tjangtwintjhen Tjiangpinliau, Street 48; Lasem.
8—Jauwlaihong; Bandjermasin.
9—Kalef; Hamburg.
9—Tinwoo; Singapore.
11—Malhame; Hanoi.
11—Hueling, Interpreter Steamer China; Hongkong.
13—Laurent; Changchun.
14—Adair, Palace Hotel; Hongkong.
16—Yaug Dispensary, 24 Foochow; Lyons.
16—Tinpolee, c-o Punheungchai; Hongkong.
18—Captain Steamer Paz; Manila.
22—Jaegar; Zurich.
25—Lvykerkind; Bombay.


WHAT WOMAN NEEDS

above all things are Health and Happiness. These are the true Woman's Rights! Every woman is entitled to them. Dame Nature intended her daughters to be healthy in body and happy in mind. Any woman conscious of pain and trouble which she feels might be removed will be well advised to make careful enquiry as to the cause. It is found—as indeed is frequently the case—that a disordered digestion is giving rise to ill-health and the consequent depression of spirits. A medicine of the right sort will doubtless soon set matters right. But it must be of the right sort. Beecham's Pills are to be strongly recommended for woman's needs. They may be taken with perfect confidence for derangement of the digestive organs, including such unpleasant ailments as sick-headache, biliousness, flatulence, constipation and the lassitude and worries often incidental to her sex. Every woman may owe to Health and Happiness by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

The 20th Century way of writing personally

$85

Two's company, three's a crowd in private correspondence. Come in and be convinced that

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

enables you to type your private writing without anyone's aid, as accurately, cleanly and readably as can any trained typist.

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

Sole Agents for China 89-91 Rue Montauban

Tycos TEMPERATURE INSTRUMENTS

are the World's best. Measured by any standard, they are more accurate, more dependable, more lastingly satisfactory.

Over 3,000 different styles and kinds of Recording, Indicating and Controlling Temperature Instruments for every purpose, born in home and factory, bear the name Tycos

A reputation for quality, built on sixty-seven years' experience and success, is back of the Tycos you buy.

The Tycos mark will be found on the following:

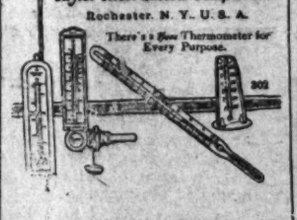
Household Thermometers
Industrial Thermometers
Pyrometers
Temperature, Pressure and Time Regulators
Hygrometers Hydrometers Barometers
Pocket Compasses Surveying Compasses
Air Meters Hand Levels
Sphygmomanometers
Fever Thermometers, etc., etc.

Write today for literature. Address

Taylor Instrument Companies

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Purpose.



HSIEN CHANG ZU

憲章氏

"Cloud-Fog" "Lin-Shan" Green Tea

A NEW PRODUCT

Tea is chiefly produced in the province of Anhui, in China, and the best kind is grown in Gi-Hsi, Anhui. The proprietor of the above brand has been established for many years in Gi-Hsi and is well experienced in the best methods of planting and firing the tea. This year he has selected a fine quality of heathful, fragrant, and delicious green tea, free from coloring or adulteration, which he can supply in half-pound ornamental tins at $0.60 each.

Give the tea a trial and you will be convinced of its superiority. Free samples distributed by the sole agents.

I. SHAININ & COMPANY.

100 Szechuen Road, Tel. C. 1433

Hsien Chang Za Tea Mills, Anhui

(本茶廠在安徽婺源縣濟溪村)

Head Sales Office, Wu Yuen Hsien

(總發行在婺源縣中德藥房)

Head Wholesale Office, Kiukiang

(總批發在九江愼泰茶棧)

Chen Da Yu Agent, Hankow

(漢口經理大新街鄭大有)

Tsu Ziang Yun Agent, Wuhu

(蕪湖經理陡門巷諸祥雲)

Hwa Sing Hou Agent, Nanking.

(南京經理鮮魚巷華新號)

26156

REAL CASHMERE MOTOR AND TRAVELLING RUGS IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS

MACBETH, GRAY & COMPANY

HALL & HOLTZ, LIMITED

BAKERY DEPARTMENT, HONGKEW MARKET.

From MONDAY, 24th Nov., our NEW STALL in the HONGKEW MARKET (in front of the S. M. Market Health Office on Miller Road) will be opened for the sale of OUR BREAD: Stall open daily from 6 a.m. till Noon.

Orders for BREAD and CAKES can be given to the man in charge.

Tickets for one pound of Bread are on sale at 14 for a dollar. In view of recent prosecutions against Chinese for selling inferior and short weight bread as "Fuhlee" bread in the market the Patronage of the Public is invited.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

THE DEMAND FOR ELECTRIC RADIATORS STILL CONTINUES

Obtain one now, and realize the comforts of Electric Heating during this cold weather.

Latest type on hire Tls.0.50 per month.

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

# The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1919

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

## Special Notice To Mariners

No. 554.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtsze River—North Channel Entrance.

Drinkwater Point Light-vessel replaced on her station.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 550, NOTICE is hereby given that the Drinkwater Point Light-vessel has been replaced on her station in the North Channel Entrance to the Yangtsze River and retains her former characteristics.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 27th November, 1919.

## MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

DECEMBER
DEPOSITS

will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, 24n Kiangse Road

Up to
and
Including

**Friday, December 5**

26633

## Valuable Books For Sale

AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

1 copy—The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China ..... $110.00

1 set (40 vols.)—The World's Great Classics ..... $80.00

1 set (35 vols.)—The New Volumes of Encyclopaedia Britannica .... $80.00

*To be obtained at*

CHOW TZU KONG BOOKSTORE
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

26150

## BEAUTY !

Have you wrinkles, freckles, lines, puffs under eyes? My science aided by nature removes all blemishes permanently. Builds up relaxed muscles, and restores complexion and contour of youth. Call at studio and investigate.

MADAME MAYS,
257 Avenue Joffre.

26601

## NOTICE

We beg to announce to the Public that the Nanking Hotel, Nanking, will commence their Cinematograph on the 26th November, 1919. Admission, 50 cents, 40 cents and 30 cents.

The Nanking Hotel, Ltd.

26614

## Customs Notification

No. 932.

Acting under instructions issued by the Chinese Government through the Inspector General, I have to notify the public that in future all kinds of Chinese Waste Cotton, including fly cotton, which have hitherto paid duty at the rate of 5% *ad valorem* are in future to be allowed to pay duty as raw cotton, viz: at the rate of Hk. Tls. 0.3.5.0 per picul, at the merchant's option.

The Tariff rate will in every case be levied, unless merchants ask to pay the *ad valorem* duty. Weights as well as the values must therefore be declared on the application.

L. A. LYALL,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 26th November, 1919.

26629

## NOTICE

The public drawing of the "Loterie des Comit'es Francais des oeuvres de guerre de Chine" will take place on Sunday, 30th November, 1919, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning; in the "Salle des Fetes," French Municipality, under the control of the French Consulate-General.

26605

## French Municipal Council

### NOTICE

The French Municipal Council are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of coal and other articles of fuel, for 1920.

The approximative quantities are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anthracite | 150 | Tons |
| Karatz No. 1 | 375 | „ |
| „ No. 2 | 850 | „ |
| Smithshop's coal | 45 | „ |
| Coke | 180 | „ |
| Firewood and Firewood (short bundles) | 4,000 | Pcls. |

to be delivered at the various Municipal Buildings.

All particulars and necessary information can be obtained upon application at the Secretary's Office.

Tenders to be sealed and bear on the cover the mention of their object, they must be addressed, with samples, to the undersigned's office where they will be received up to Monday, 8th December, at noon.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

## French Municipal Council

### NOTICE

The French Municipal Council are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of kerosene oil, gasoline, greases and oil for 1920.

The approximative quantities are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gasoline | 9,100 | gallons |
| Kerosene oil: | | |
| 1st quality | 2,500 | „ |
| 2nd quality | 600 | „ |
| Oil for motor cars | 435 | „ |
| „ „ engine | 2,000 | lbs. |
| Grease for motor cars | 1,000 | „ |
| „ „ carts | 3,000 | „ |
| Liquid fuel for disinfection | 10,000 | gallons |

to be delivered at the various Municipal Buildings.

The whole to be delivered upon special applications, made according to the requirements and duly signed.

All particulars and necessary information can be obtained upon application at the Secretary's Office.

Tenders to be sealed and bear on the cover the mention of their object, they must be addressed to the undersigned's office where they will be received up to Monday, 8th December, at noon.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.

## Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

### SERVICE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

### Avis d'Adjudication

Le Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai met en adjudication les fournitures suivantes pour 1920:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Son.... | (de 130 livres) | 2.200 | piculs |
| Paddy.. | ( „ „ ) | 1.000 | „ |
| Paille.. | ( „ „ ) | 2.400 | „ |
| Sel ..... | (anglaises) | 500 | livres |
| Granit bleu de Sonkiang | | 4.000 | m3 |
| Rocaille bleue de Sonkiang | | 3.000 | m3 |
| Rocaille de Soutcheou pour pavage | | 800 | m3 |
| Briques cassees 1ere qualite | | 2.000 | m3 |
| Gravillon de Ningpo: a livrer dans les depots | | 1.500 | m3 |
| Gravillon de Ningpo: aux Prisons | | 400 | m3 |
| Sable de Ningpo: a livrer dans les depots | | 1.500 | m3 |
| Sable de Ningpo: aux Prisons | | 400 | m3 |
| Sable de Soutcheou.. | | 2.000 | m3 |
| Sable bleu | | 1.200 | m3 |
| Dalles en granit..... | | 1.000 | changs |
| Bordures en granit... | | 1.000 | „ |
| Fonte | | 70.000 | livres |
| Ciment | | 2.000 | barils |

Chaux, Briques noires, Briques rouges, Papier paille, Bois divers, Quincaillerie, Articles en bambous.

Les quantites indiquees ci-dessus ne sont qu'approximatives.

Les entrepreneurs, desireux de soumissionner, peuvent prendre connaissance du cahier des charges au Bureau de l'Ingenieur Municipal, Service des Travaux Publics.

Les soumissions qui devront etre sous plie cachetes portant mention de leur objet et accompagnees d'echantillons eerifies, seront reques jusqu'au Lundi, 8 Decembre, a midi, au Bureau du Secretariat.

Par ordre,
Le Secretaire du Conseil,
P. LEGENDRE.

26599

[redacted]

## In The Matter Of Robert Anderson & Co., Ltd. and Reduced

and

## In The Matter of the Companies Ordinance (Hongkong) 1911.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from £30,000 to £6,000 was on the 6th day of November, 1919, presented to His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and is now pending; and that the list of Creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 31st day of December, 1919.

WHITE-COOPER,
MASTER & HARRIS,
1, Museum Road, Shanghai.
Solicitors to the Company.

26607

## Municipal Notification

No. 2647.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
*Assistant Secretary.*

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

26134

## The International Recreation Club

### KIANGWAN RACES

59th MEETING
29th November, 1919.
(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.00 p.m. Sharp.

MEMBERS and OWNERS are requested to wear their respective Badges.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 11.45 a.m., 12.20 p.m., and 1.10 p.m.

SPECIAL CAR SERVICE: Motor Cars will leave The Central Garage Co., 2a Jinkee Road, every minute from noon.

TIFFINS and REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

26600

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
*3rd Floor*

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

## METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

We Specialize In

**MARCHANT** Calculating Machines
**MONROE** „ „
**SUNSTRAND** Adding-Listing Machines
**BARRETT** „ „ „
**EDIPHONE** Dictating Machines
**CUMMINS** Perforating Machines
**FOX** Portable Typewriters
**NATIONAL** Portable Typewriters
**TYPEWRITERS** in all makes
**Y. & E.** Filing Supplies
**STEEL & OAK** Office Furniture
**COLUMBIA** Ribbons and Carbons
**VENUS** Copying and Office Pencils
**MACHINES** for Numbering, Dating, etc.
**SENTINEL** Cheque-Writers
**CHICAGO** Cheque Perforators
**LOOSE-LEAF** Ledgers, Binders, etc.
**CLIMAX & CHICAGO** Pencil Sh'p'ners
**PAPER FASTENERS** and Punches
**INKS, PASTES, PINS,** etc.

## THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add.: Mackbauch

*Stewart* V-RAY SEARCHLIGHT

A Real Searchlight for Every Car

*It is designed with scientific accuracy to project an intense, piercing "searchlight" beam.*

Distributors and service station for China of Stewart Products

**The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

**Dr. O'HARA, F. R. C. S. E.,**
has removed to
**Ezra Building**
3 Ezra Road, 3rd floor, Telephone Central 1379

26589

Prof. I. K. Seto
**TURKISH BATH**
and Massage Establishment
Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.
No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

**Dr. James Yuking's**
Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

## Agencies Wanted

WE shall be pleased to represent Manufacturers and Companies who are looking to introduce their products in this market, particularly in Drugs, Chemists' supplies, Provisions, Piece-goods, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, Perfumery, Gentlemen's Outfitting, Ironmongery, Oil, Paints, Electrical apparatus, Optical goods, Watches, Clocks, Furniture, Musical instruments, and Fancy Goods, etc.

*Correspondence with Samples and Prices Invited*

**The China Drug Co., Ltd.**
(Chung Hwa Dispensary)
AMOY, CHINA.
Cable Address: "CHIDRUG."
Tel. 224.

26526

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 16

## Money Cannot Buy More

It's made a real hit, and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand-made, pure, in its original shade, it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dresses. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kublai Kahn, of Kings, Queens and Millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy, any finer, more pliable, silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of twenty dollars per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order, and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen, send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.

**WIDLER & CO.**
Chungking, West China.

## Modern Dancing

A class for tuition in Ball Room dances will be conducted by

**Paul Nijinsky**
at
**The Palace Hotel**
Tuesday and Friday
Commencing
at 5.30 p.m. sharp (5.30 to 7.00)
First class held on November 28
Terms for Eight Lessons:
Ladies $10; Gentlemen $15
Private Lessons Also Given
Apply at No. 1
YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE
Tel. North 2072

26288

## CADILLAC CAR

FOR SALE. Four cylinder, 4 speeds forward, electric gear shift, new tyres all around, extra summer seat covers. Car mechanically perfect and recently painted. A bargain at Tls. 1,800.00 or near offer. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.

26628

## NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the public that hereafter all contracts, cheques, or similar documents in writing, will not be valid or binding on us unless the same have been signed by our Mr. C. P. Loh or Mr. Z. K. Dunne.

TA CHONG & CO.

Shanghai, 25th November, 1919.

26596

## NOTICE

### S.S. "Endicott" From Seattle

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Lower Wharf on Saturday, 29th instant, at 9 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Boyce-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Agents.

26627

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as compradore or cashier by trustworthy Chinese. Good testimonials. Guarantee or security given. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS.

26635 D.3

LADY typist, with knowledge of stenography, filing and cabling, now employed, desires change. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS.

26639 N.30

WANTED, position by young Chinese with many years' foreign and Chinese banking experience. Good testimonials. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

26635 D.3

LADY, well-experienced in dressmaking, will undertake work at ladies' houses. Practical and artistic. Apply Mrs, Karocho, 30 Seward Road.

26625 N.28

YOUNG MAN, expert typist and good knowledge of general office routine, seeks a better position. First-class references. Apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS.

26612 N.29

WANTED by energetic Englishman, position in import house. Has wide experience in Machinery, Metals, Hardware, Sundries. Some knowledge of piece-goods. Good knowledge of office management, finance and shipping. Over 14 years in East. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.

26619

WANTED, after office hours, by an ambitious Britisher, any kind of work. Well acquainted with accounts; knows stenography; very reliable. Confidential work a speciality. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.

26524 N.28

POSITION WANTED by American mechanical engineer, at present employed in the Philippines. Will be open for engagement on or after January 1st, 1919. Competent to superintend steel construction, steam plant, and general machinery installation. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

26355 D. 14

## APARTMENTS

### Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens.
Board. Residence.
Apply
Mrs. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, facing south, a large, double, newly furnished room with verandah and private bathroom, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. Excellent cuisine, all modern comforts. Apply to Box 351, THE CHINA PRESS.

### Oriental House

31 Boone Road.

TO LET, one large back room, also one small room, facing garden. Hot water with bath attached. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Telephone North 1102.

26598

TO LET, from December 1st, furnished room with board, facing south, with verandah, in private family, 90 Carter Road.

26616 N.30

FOR RENT, double room with board. Suitable for two gentlemen. Western district. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS.

26626 N.29

ROOMS with board. Comfortable home, excellent cuisine, reasonable charges, also garage. 16-A East Seward Road.

26540 N.28

TO LET, with board, a good-sized room, bathroom attached. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished house of seven to 14 rooms; also open to buy furniture. Apply to Mrs. Finn, 30 Seward Road.

26624 N.30

WANTED to rent, a modern furnished house or apartment in either French or International Settlement or French Concession preferred. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.

26597 N. 30

WANTED, furnished house or flat in Central, Western or French town district, from December 1st or January 1st. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.

26610 N.28

WANTED to lease, five or six-roomed house or flat, furnished or unfurnished, for three adults. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESs.

26582 N.28

WANTED unfurnished house two or three bedrooms modern sanitary arrangements and conveniences, Tennis lawn and garage. French concession or Western District preferred. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

26555 N.29

## PROFESSIONAL

NATURAL Male Contralto open for engagement. Excellent repertoire of songs and of considerable experience in concert platform work. Could guarantee a pleasurable interlude between films at any local Picture House. Enquiries to be addressed to Box 453, THE CHINA PRESS.

26637 D.3

DRIVING and repairing lessons given by an expert motor car mechanic. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.

26617 D.19

TWO young ladies would like to give lessons in English to Japanese and Chinese after office hours. Also piano lessons. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.

26579 N.30

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 8 Route des Soeurs, excellent seven-roomed residence, modern. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars with J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26337

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road, excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Taels 90. Apply premises or J. T Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26137

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, three furnished rooms, with board, by American with family of three. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

26610 N.28

WANTED to rent, furnished apartment, with meals preferred, for three adults. Apply to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.

26595 N.28

WANTED for three or four months complete and well furnished apartment, two bed rooms, or board with private family, French Concession or Western District preferred, American family of three. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

26555 N.29

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: To tell you how you can prepare for a better salary in your spare time. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road, Shanghai.

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES for trained Salesmen in China. Commissions earned frequently run into five figures. Interesting work with opportunity to exercise initiative. Study Scientific Salesmanship. Write for Catalog today. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

STEAMER leaving in a week's time for Europe, is in want of junior engineers and European crew. Good wages to suitable men. Apply Dodwell & Co., Limited, Agents.

26640 D.3

WANTED man, American or European, with fair knowledge of office work. Give particulars as to age, nationality, experience and salary expected. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.

## MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE: Will Mr. Lin Li-yen, who recently reviewed Dr. Sun Yat-sen's book for THE CHINA PRESS, please communicate with Dr. Sun.

N.28

## OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TWO office rooms to let, central district, near Bund. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS.

26602 N.28

OFFICES TO LET: Several suites of offices of one, two and three rooms, near Bund. One suite has three very large rooms on ground floor. Apply J. T. Hammond, No. Szechuen Road.

26559

STORE to let, best location foreign district in Nanking Road with long lease and moderate rate of rent. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

26525 D.1

TO LET, space in light, airy godown in Central district. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

26533 N.28

## Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, second-hand motor-car, must be in good condition and running order. Apply to Box 454, THE CHINA PRESS.

26638 N.30

FOR SALE, very handsome riding pony, fast and strong. Apply Mafoo, 20 Robinson Road.

26609

FOR SALE: Steam heating system, complete, including boiler, 7,000 ft. surface heating capacity, 85 radiators and all accessories, cost $12,000, price in U.S. today, will sell for $5,000. All in original cases. Complete list may be seen at office of A. Lafuente, 6 Kiukiang Road.

26406 N.30

5 KW Marconi Wireless Set, absolutely new, in its original cases. Two generators, switchboard, telephones, coils and all accessories ready for installation. Cost in U.S. $13,000. Will sell for $6,000. Complete list may be seen at office of A. Lafuente, 6 Kiukiang Road. Prices quoted are c.i.f. Shanghai, all ready for immediate shipment. Posner, Carter Co., Manila, P.I. Cable address "POCARTER" Manila.

26406 N.30

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .... £2,100,000

*Head Office:*
28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bangkok | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Klang | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kobe | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kuala Lumpur | Singapore |
| Canton | Madras | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Medan | Taiping (F. M. S.) |
| Delhi | New York | Tavoy |
| Haiphong | Peking | (Lower Burma) |
| Hankow | Penang | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Yokohama | |
| Iloilo | | |

*Shanghai Branch*—18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

## Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

*Succursales et Agences:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bankok | Hanoi | Saigon |
| Battambang | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Canton | Mengtze | Singapore |
| Djibouti | Noumea | Tientsin |
| Doudichery | Peking | Tourane |
| Haiphong | Papoete | |
| Hankoou | Pnom-Penh | |

*Bankers:*
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

## The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Klukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- ..... $15,000,000
Silver ..... 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors .... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
*Court of Directors:*
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Penang |
| Bangkok | Johore | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | London | Shanghai |
| Canton | Lyons | Singapore |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Harbin | New York | Vladivostock |
| Iloilo | Peking | Yokohama |

*London Bankers:*
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch*: 12, The Bund.
*Sub-Agency*: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) . | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 26,960,000 |
| Capital Contributed by Chinese Government ..... | Tls. 3,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,750,000 |

*Head office*: PETROGRAD.
*Paris office*: 9 Rue Boudreau.
*London office*: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hailar | Nicolayewsk |
| Chanchun | Hankow | O/Amur |
| (Kwan-chendze) | Harbin | Peking |
| | Hongkong | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Manchouli | Tientsin |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Newchwang | Vladivostock |
| | Newchwang | Yokohama |

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

## The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . $12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,208,522.60
Special Reserve Fund ..... $1,898,933.08

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifong | Hankow |
| Chanchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dairy | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Klukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hsuchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtao | Yangchow | Chungking |

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Beligique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital .... £2,000,000
Reserves ..... £431,800

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

*President:*
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

*Bankers:*
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .... 391,347.41
*Head Office: Shanghai*
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
*Branches:*
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $3,054,000

*Head Office:*
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
*London Office:* 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
*Lyons Office:* 27 Place Tolozan
*San Francisco Office:*
232 Montgomery Street

*Branches:*

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton
Manchuria: Harbin
India: Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe
Java: Batavia, Soerabaya
Philippines: Manila, Cebu
Straits Settlements: Singapore
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo
San Pedro de Macoris
Sanchez
Santiago
Puerto Plata
Panama: Panama, Colon

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina: Buenos, Aires, Once (Buenos Aires), Rosario
Brazil: Bahia, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo
Chile: Santiago, Valparaiso
Uruguay: Montevideo
Venezuela: Caracas, Maracaibo
Siberia: Vladivostok
Italy: Genoa
Porto Rico: San Juan
Cuba: Artemiso, Bayamo, Caibarien, Camaguey, Cardenas, Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos, Cruces, Guantanamo, Havana, Manzanillo, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Placetas, Remedios, Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara, Santiago, Sancti Spiritus, Union de Reyes, Yaguajay
Colombia: Medellin
Russia: Moscow, Petrograd
Spain: Madrid
Trinidad: Port of Spain

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

*Head Office*: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

| | Yen |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 100,000,000 |
| ,, Paid up | 61,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund .... | Y.28,000,000 |

*London Bankers:*
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

*Branches and Agencies*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Los Angeles | S. Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Ayres | Lyons | Shanghai |
| | Manila | Shimonoseki |
| Calcutta | Mukden | Singapore |
| Chanchun | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Dalny | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hankow | New York | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokio |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsinanfu |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtao |
| Kaiyuen | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |
| Kobe | | |

*SHANGHAI BRANCH*
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office*: SHANGHAI

| | Sh. Tls. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ... | 5,000,000 |
| Paid-Up Capital ..... | 2,500,000 |

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

*Branches:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Penang |
| Bandoeng | Pontianak |
| Cheribon | Rangoon |
| Djember | Semarang |
| Djokjakarta | Singapore |
| Hongkong | Soerabaya |
| Kota-Radja | Soerakarta |
| Langsa | Tebing-Tinggi |
| Makassar | Tegal |
| Medan | Telok-Beton |
| Padang | Tjilatjap |
| Palombang | Weltevreden |
| Pekalongan | |

*London Bankers*
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

## The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital ..... $1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokiô, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

## THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canton | Bangkok | S. Francisco |
| Batavia | Bombay | Colombo |
| New York | Manila | Samarang |
| London | Singapore | Calcutta |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Yokohama |
| Sourabaya | Canada, etc. | |

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital ..... 750,000
Reserve Fund ..... 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Howrah | Madras |
| Calcutta | Handy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Port Louis |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | (Mauritius) |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Rangoon |
| Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | Singapore | |

*Shanghai Branch.*

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

*An American Bank*

[redacted] York City
[redacted]ar East, Shanghai,
[redacted]d Kiangse Roads.

[redacted]H OFFICES
[redacted]ankow-Hongkong
[redacted]-Tientsin

[redacted]ion offers an American [redacted]lly solicits your patron[redacted] for the purpose of foster[redacted]ng the Orient and the United [redacted]ormation and TIME of our [redacted]nts are at the disposal of

[redacted]t, fixed and saving accounts [redacted]rs, U.S. Gold, Sterling and

[redacted]rchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

## PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

*DIRECTORS:*

| | |
|---|---|
| Richard Delafield | H. B. Shaw |
| Stuyvesant Fish | R. O. McCulloch |
| Gilbert G. Thorne | Stanley E. Elkin |
| Cornelius Vanderbilt | Stephen Haas |
| R. H. Williams | F. E. Kenaston |
| E. C. Hoyt | W. J. Dawson |
| A. P. Villa | F. L. Appleby |
| Sir Wm. Price | T. Fred Aspden |

Charles A. Holder, President

*BRANCHES:*

SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE
PARIS — TOKYO — YOKOHAMA

*SHANGHAI BRANCH:*

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

## THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road

Capital (registered)..... $1,000,000.00
Capital (paid-up) ..... 655,900.00
Deposits (June 30, 1919)..... 5,242,000.00

Branches and Agents in all principal cities of China.

Correspondents in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

## MEN OF WAR IN PORT

| Section | Date | From | Name | Flag and Rating |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| W.T.W. | | | Snipe | Br. gun-boat |
| W.T.W. | | | Nightingale | Br. gun-boat |
| M.M.B. | Aug. 18 | | Wilmington | Am. gun-boat |
| S. Creek | Oct. 29 | | M.A.S. 226 | Ital. sub-chaser |
| S. Creek | Oct. 29 | | M.A.S. 227 | Ital. sub-chaser |
| O. D. W. | Nov 12 | | Elcano | Am. gun-boat |
| 1 C. | Nov. 15 | | Shirayuki | Jap. destroyer |
| 2 C. | Nov. 15 | | Novaki | Jap. destroyer |
| P. & O. B.I. | Nov. 26 | | Villalobos | Am. gun-boat |
| B. N. B. | Nov. 26 | | Gnat | Br. gun-boat |
| 2 C. | | | Yodo | Jap. gun-boat |

## *Provisions Prices In Local Market*

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on November 25, 1919.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 14-20 |
| Mutton | ,, | 16-20 |
| Pork | ,, | 25-30 |
| Veal | ,, | 25-30 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 16-18 |
| Cod | ,, | 16-18 |
| Mandarin | ,, | 20-30 |
| Mackerel | ,, | 20-30 |
| Pomfret | ,, | 25-30 |
| Salmon | ,, | 16-18 |
| Samli | ,, | none |
| Soles | ,, | 16-18 |
| Whitebait | ,, | 20-24 |
| **Game, Poultry And Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | $2.00-$2.50 |
| Duck | ,, | 40-60 |
| Hare | each | 30-35 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 18-20 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 18-20 |
| Geese | each | 60-90 |
| Partridge | ,, | 40-45 |
| Pheasant | ,, | 45-50 |
| Pigeons | ,, | 16-18 |
| Quail | ,, | 12-14 |
| Snipe | ,, | 12-14 |
| Teal | ,, | 12-14 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 45-50 |
| Woodcock | each | 40-50 |
| Wild Duck | ,, | 30-35 |
| Wild Geese | ,, | 35-45 |
| Wild Pigeons | ,, | 10-12 |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apricots | per lb. | none |
| Apples | ,, | 16-20 |
| Bananas | ,, | 4-5 |
| Figs | per doz. | none |
| Grapes | per lb. | none |
| Lemons | each | 5-6 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Oranges | per lbs. | 6-10 |
| Peaches | per lb. | none |
| Pears | ,, | 10-12 |
| Persimmons | ,, | none |
| Peeboes | ,, | none |
| Plums | ,, | none |
| Pumeloes | each | 15-20 |
| Pineapples | ,, | none |
| Strawberries | per lb. | none |
| Walnuts | ,, | 14-15 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | per lb. | 2-3 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | none |
| Bread Beans | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Cabbage | each | 3-5 |
| Carrots | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Cauliflower | each | 50-60 |
| Celery | per bunch | 8-10 |
| Egg Plant | per lb. | 8-10 |
| French Beans | ,, | 8-10 |
| Green Corn | each | 1-2 |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | none |
| Onions | ,, | 8-10 |
| Parsnips | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Peas | per lb. | 8-10 |
| Potatoes | per picul | $2.50-$3.00 |
| Spinach | per lb. | 3-4 |
| Tomatoes | ,, | 3-5 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 1-2 |
| **Grain And Flour** | | |
| Flour, American | per 50 lbs. | — |
| Flour, Australian | ,, | $3.60 |
| Flour, Shanghai | ,, | $2.40 |
| Rice | per 200 lbs. | $7.40 |
| **Milk** | | |
| Foreign dairies | per bottle | 20 |
| Chinese dairies | ,, | 17 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| House Coal | per ton | Tls. 18.50 |
| Stove Coal | ,, | Tls. 22.00 |
| Firewood | per 50 bundles | $1.00 |
| **Laundry** | | |
| Per 100 articles | | $3.00-$4.00 |

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

## 中華滙業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

*Head Office: Tientsin*

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital .... $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

*Managing Director:*
T. CLARENCE SUN
*Deputy Managing Director:*
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinkiang | Ichang |
| Shanghai | Soochow | Changsha |
| Peking | Wusieh | Shansi |
| Hankow | Hangchow | Wuhu |
| Nanking | Ningpo | London |
| Yangchow | Shaoshing | New York |
| Hsuchow | Canton | S. Francisco |
| Pengpu | Hongkong | Boston |
| Changchun | Changteh | Tokio |
| Antung | Chengchow | Kobe |
| Kiukiang | Tsinkiangpu | Osaka |
| | Yokohama | |

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# Financial And Commercial News

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

### Yesterday's Prices

| Stock | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. .. | $500 S. |
| Chartered ..... | $530 S. |
| Russo-Asiatic .... | £80 Cnl |
| **Marine Insurances** | |
| Canton ..... | Tls. 415 S. |
| North China ..... | $180 B. |
| Union of Canton . | Hk. 195 |
| Yangtsze ..... | $250 S. |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd. .... | Tls. 22 S. |
| **Fire Insurances.** | |
| China Fire ..... | $138 |
| Hongkong Fire .. | $345 S. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def. .. | $230 |
| Indo-China Pref. . | $20 |
| "Shell" ..... | 205/– |
| Shanghai Tug ord. | Tls. 40 B. |
| Shanghai Tug pref | Tls. 37 |
| **Mining** | |
| Kaiping ..... | Tls. 14 |
| Oriental Cons. ... | 25/– |
| Raub ..... | $2.10 S. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock .. | $180 S. |
| Shanghai Dock ... | Tls. 121 B. |
| New Eng. Works . | Tls. 28 |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf .. | Tls. 180 S. |
| Hongkong Wharf | Tls. 104 S. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| Anglo-French Land | Tls. 67½ |
| China Land ..... | Tls. 50 |
| Shanghai Land ... | Tls. 63 B. |
| Weihaiwei Land . | Tls. 3 |
| S'hai Hotels Ltd. . | Tls. 18 |
| China Realty (ord ) | Tls. 68 |
| China Realty (pref) | Tls. 50 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo (ord.) ..... | Tls. 650 |
| E-wo Pref ..... | Tls. 85 |
| Laou-kung-mow .. | Tls. 350 B. |
| Oriental ..... | Tls. 250 |
| Shanghai Cotton . | Tls. 320 |
| Kungyik ..... | Tls. 55 |
| Yangtszepoo ..... | Tls. 34 |
| Yangtszepoo Pref. . | Tls. 83 |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tiles ..... | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar ..... | $191 |
| Green Island ..... | $7 |
| Langkats ..... | Tls. 15 B. |
| Major Bros ..... | Tls. 5 |
| S'hai Sumatra ... | Tls. 125 |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall & Holtz .... | Tls. 12½ B. |
| Llewellyn ..... | $30 |
| Lane, Crawford ... | $88 |
| Moutrie ..... | $32 |
| Watson ..... | $6 B. |
| Weeks ..... | Tls. 11 S. |
| **Rubbers (Local)** | |
| Alma ..... | Tls. 7 S. |
| Amherst ..... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Anglo-Java ..... | Tls. 8 |
| Anglo-Dutch ..... | Tls. 3 S. |
| Ayer Tawah ..... | Tls. 21½ B |
| Batu Anam 1918 . | Tls. 0.55 |
| Bukit Toh Alang . | Tls. 1½ B. |
| Bute ..... | Tls. 0.60 |
| Chemor United .. | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Chempedak ..... | Tls. 6 |
| Cheng ..... | Tls. 1½ |
| Consolidated ..... | Tls. 2¾ |
| Dominfon ..... | Tls. 6 |
| Gula Kalumpong . | Tls. 5½ |
| Java Consolidated. | Tls. 11½ |
| Kamunting ..... | Tls. 3 |
| Kapala ..... | Tls. 0.60 |
| Kapayang ..... | Tls. 10 |
| Karan ..... | Tls. 8.10 |
| Kota Bahroe ..... | Tls. 3 B. |
| Kroewoek Java ... | Tls. 9½ |
| Padang ..... | Tls. 8½ |
| Pengkalan Durian . | Tls. 4 |
| Permata ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Repah ..... | Tls. 0.75 S. |
| Samagaga ..... | Tls. 0.65 |
| Seekee ..... | Tls. 1 |
| Semambu ..... | Tls. 0.75 |
| Senawang ..... | Tls. 8 |
| Shanghai Klebang . | Tls. 0.50 B. |
| Shanghai Malay .. | Tls. 6 |
| S'hai Malay pref. . | Tls. 8 |
| Shanghai Pahang . | Tls. 1½ |
| Sungala ..... | Tls. 1 |
| Sungei Duri ..... | Tls. 6 |
| Sua Manggis .... | Tls. 3¼ |
| S'hai Kalantan ... | Tls. 0.50 |
| S'hai Seremban ... | Tls. 0.60 |
| Taiping ..... | Tls. 1 |
| Tanah Merah .... | Tls. 0.60 |
| Tebong ..... | Tls. 15½ |
| Tlobri ..... | Tls. 2½ |
| Ziangbe ..... | Tls. 4 |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I & E. Lumber . | Tls. 350 S. |
| Calty Dairy ..... | Tls. 13 |
| S'hai Elec. & Asb | $2 |
| Shanghai Trams .. | Tls. 65 |
| Shanghai Gas .... | Tls. 18 S. |
| Horse Bazaar .... | Tls. 40 |
| Shanghai Mercury . | Tls 25 |
| S'hai Telephone .. | Tls. 71 S. |
| S'hai Waterworks . | Tls. 163¾ |

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

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## Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland, Fearon and Brand write as follows in their exchange report for week ending November 26.

Exchange.—Since our last circular silver in London shows an advance of 7 pence for spot delivery and 6⅝ pence for forward. Local rates have risen to 7s. 4d. for T.T. on London, but during the week business has been concluded as high as 8s. 5¼d. for cash.

At the close of the market today an easier feeling prevails, and export bills can be placed at considerably better rates than those ruling during the week.

The local stock of sycee and Bar Silver at Tls. 20,615,000 is about 12 lahks down and the stock of Mexican and Chinese dollars at $9,840,000 is $530,000 up.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 27, 1919

**Money and Bullion**

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/4 = Tls. 2.7273
@ exch. 76.3 = Mex. $3.5745
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 149¼ = Tls. 67.00
@ exch. 76.3 = Mex. $87.81
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 76.175
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch: Tls. 157
Copper Cash .. per tael 179.500
Native Interest ..... Tls. 27

**Latest London Quotations**

Bar Silver ..... 75⅝d.
Bank Rate of Discount .... 6%
Ex., Paris on London .. Fr. 38.05
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$4.06½

**Exchange Closing Quotations**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London ..... | T.T. | 7/4 |
| London ..... | Demand | 7/4¼ |
| India ..... | T.T. | 326 |
| Paris ..... | T.T. | 1430 |
| Paris ..... | Demand | 1433 |
| New York ..... | T.T. | 149 |
| New York ..... | Demand | 149¼ |
| Hongkong ..... | T.T. | 64½ |
| Japan ..... | T.T. | 83¾ |
| Batavia ..... | T.T. | 391½ |
| Singapore ..... | T.T. | 82¼ |

**Bank's Buying Rates**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Nominal |
| London ..... | Demand | 7/5 |
| London .... | 4 m/s. Cdts. | 7/8¼ |
| London .... | 4 m/s. Docy. | 7/8½ |
| London .... | 6 m/s. Cdts. | 7/9¼ |
| London .... | 6 m/s. Docy. | 7/9½ |
| Paris ..... | 4 m/s. | 1545 |
| New York ... | o/d Docy. | 151 |
| New York .. | 4 m/s. Docy. | 158¾ |

### ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 20,000 .... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $0.65

### CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER

Hk. Tls. 2.75 @ 6/6¼ £1
„ 1 @ 1173 Fr. 13.07
„ 0.66 @ 136¼ Gold $1
„ 1 @ 37 Yen 3.01
„ 1 @ 15 Rupees 5.45
„ 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
„ 1 @ — Roubles —

### Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, November 27, 1919

Official
New Eng. Tls. 28.00 Dec.
Yangtszepoo (Ord.) Tls. 33.00 December
Laou Kung Mow Cotton: Tls. 360.00

Unofficial
S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1909 Tls. 84.00
Ewo Cotton Tls. 650.00 Dec.

### Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, November 27, 1919

Unofficial
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1918 Tls. 92.50 cash

Unofficial
Telephone Tls. 72.00 Nov.
Hall & Holtz $12.50
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1919 Tls. 95.00 cash

### Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, November 27, 1919

Japanese Bonds 5%
Tls. 28.00 December
Tls. 29.00 January
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 63.00 December
Tls. 72.50 January
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 32.50 December
Tls. 30.50 January
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill:
Tls. 32.50 December
Tls. 34.10 January
Local Yarn
Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 227.00 December
Tls. 235.00 January
Tls. 237.00 February
Tls. 237.50 March
Tls. 243.90 April
Local Yarn for Standard
For Standard Tls. 223.00 Dec.
Tls. 227.40 January
Tls. 229.00 February
Tls. 231.60 March
Tls. 233.00 April
Tungchow Cotton:
Tls. 32.30 December
Tls. 33.50 January
Tls. 35.00 February
Tls. 36.00 March
Tls. 36.50 April

## Hankow Market

Hankow, November 19, 1919.

**FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET**

A few bills were offering early in the week, but business was practically at a standstill at the close owing to tightness of money. There was a little or no demand. Taels / T.T. on Shanghai.—Rates fell to 96.35 Chinese market, with the Chinese buying dollars locally and paying for them by T.T. on Shanghai. Dollars rose from 72.2-72.4 buyers and sellers respectively, to 73.7-74. and fell again later to 72.3-72.5. Interest 15 percent and after being 22 percent. Changsha exchange: 26.

**IMPORTS**

Piece Goods.—There is very little to report. Very little new business is going through, and the demand for stocks is poor although prices keep steady. There is little or no forward business. Deliveries are good.

Yarn.—The market is very firm and a brisk demand continues. Clearances are exceptionally good.

**EXPORTS**

The market remains unchanged. Business is now suspended on account of the current silver situation.

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended November 26, 1919, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

| | 1919. |
|---|---|
| Gross Receipts ..... | $44,058.48 |
| Loss by currency depreciation ..... | 11,183.47 |
| Effective Receipts ... | $32,875.01 |
| Percentage of loss by currency depreciation ..... | 26.73 |
| Car Miles run ..... | 90,945 |
| Passengers Carried .. | 1,989,990 |
| | 1918. |
| Gross Receipts ..... | $41,683.62 |
| Loss by currency depreciation ..... | 9,681.43 |
| Effective Receipts ... | $32,002.19 |
| Percentage of loss by currency depreciation ..... | 24.34 |
| Car Miles run ..... | 85,531 |
| Passengers Carried .. | 1,877,911 |

## FRENCH MARKET

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, November 26 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Market quotations:

Marseilles, November 26:

| | |
|---|---|
| Green Peas: Japan ... | 185 |
| Potato Starch ..... | 160 |

Havre, November 25:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton, First quality .. | 505 |
| Cotton, Second quality.. | 488 |
| Cotton, Third quality .. | 475 |

Lyons, November 26:
Raw Silks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cevennes ..... | 260 |
| Italy ..... | 290 |
| Syria ..... | 205 |
| Japan ..... | 258 |
| China ..... | 800 |
| Canton ..... | 200–220 |

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SANITARY - WATERPROOF -

# New Lady Astor Asked To Run For Seat In Parliament

Lady Astor, the former Nanny Langhorne, of Virginia, may stand for election to the House of Commons to succeed her husband, Major Waldorf Astor, who by the death of his father, William Waldorf Astor, becomes a Viscount and a member of the House of Lords. A report from London states that Lady Astor was asked by the Conservative leaders of Plymouth to accept the nomination for a seat in Parliament. Lady Astor has already made a name for herself in British politics. During the campaign of her husband for a seat in the House her energy and wit amazed the English people.

## *Shantung Medical Discuss Cholera At Tinsan Meet.*

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Tsinan, Shantung, November 22.—One of the signs that Tsinan is fast becoming one of the centers for the growth and development of medical knowledge in China, was to be noted in the gathering that marked the first meeting here today of the Shantung branch of China Medical Association. The meetings extended over one entire day, with a morning and afternoon session, and were held in the School of Medicine of Shantung University. A series of special papers were presented, each of which was accompanied with a discussion. The subject that developed the liveliest discussion arose from a paper presented by Professor Louis H. Braadadt, M. D., professor of Pathology at Tsinan. An extensive summary of data was prepared upon the methods of cholera treatment which were used in the university hospital during the recent cholera epidemic. A rather remarkable series of results had been accomplished by the use of kaolin, instead of the traditional intravenous injection of salt solution.

A number of medical men from other points in Shantung outside of Tsinan were present. All members of the general association are eligible for membership in the local society.

## *Japanese Move At Chinese Industry Seen In Shantung*

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Tsinan, Shantung, November 22.—The local Chinese press, and local Chinese business circles have been roused to a pitch of indignation over the news of the latest Japanese business venture in Tsinan, the opening of an enormous match factory. In the midst of the recent agitation for home products, Tsinan patriots had been wont to raise their heads in pride that one of the largest match factories in China was located at Tsinan, and was operated and owned purely by Chinese. Now comes the discomforting news that the comparative prosperity of the Shantung concern is to be challenged. Under guise of opening a Tsinan branch of a Tsingtao business house, plans are being drawn up for a huge match factory which it is calculated should rapidly snuff its Chinese competitor out of the running and quickly secure control of the market for this part of China. The local "protectionist" societies are taking up the matter, with the hope of raising agitation for the curbing of Japanese competition in Tsinan, and western Shantung.

## *Y.M.C.A. Reception Impressive Affair*

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Hangchow, November 24.—The reception tendered to the visiting Y. M. C. A. delegates on Saturday afternoon by Military Governor Lu and Civil Governor Chi was held in the public park at the west gate in one of the famous buildings on Emperor's island and was attended by the leading officials, educators and other prominent people. A feature of the affair was the splendid collection of chrysanthemums, arranged for the occasion, and the gift of a bouquet of these with two Chinese flags to all guests. Refreshments were served and the Governor's band played. On behalf of the two hosts, an address of welcome was delivered and was responded to by Mr. David Yui, national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., China., Mr. D. L. Edwards of Peking and Mr. K. M. Ma of Hangchow. The delegates crossed the lake to and from the reception in small boats.

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WEATHER

*The high pressures threaten the Yellow Sea with a gale and a new wave of cold. Some showers may take place at first; then fine weather again.*

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOV. 28, 1919

## The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

*Newspapers in Japan are actively discussing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the pressing question of its lapse or renewal. From The Japan Chronicle we get the following:*

THE term of the present Anglo-Japanese Alliance will expire in July, 1921. The original Alliance was primarily a safeguard against Russia—and Russia is no more. The Alliance (Art. 4) provides that should either of the High Contracting Parties conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in the Agreement shall impose upon such Contracting Power an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such arbitration treaty is in force—a provision which is incompatible with the League of Nations Convenant (Art. 13) which runs to the effect that the High Contracting Powers agree that whenever any dispute or difference arises between them which they recognise to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole matter to arbitration. How to reconcile the Alliance with the League and whether the Alliance is to be continued in force, even after its original raison d'etre is apparently gone, are problems which have already been discussed by various publicists, as duly reported in these columns at the time. But the matter has now been taken up in due form by the Jiji, which through its intimate connection with the late Count Hayashi, who acted on behalf of Japan when concluding the first and second Alliances, has always been an ardent supporter of the Alliance.

In the Jiji's opinion, it is high time that the attention of the statesmen on both sides should be drawn to the question whether the Alliance is or is not to be renewed considering that the first Alliance (for five years) was renewed in August, 1905—that is, two years prior to its maturity—and the second Alliance (for ten years) was revised and renewed for another term of ten years in July, 1911—four years prior to the date of maturity. It admits of no doubt that the Alliance was aimed at Russia, proceeds our contemporary and that it has been highly serviceable in checking the aggressive ambition of Russia and insuring the peace of the Far East and India and the independence and integrity of China. Nay more, it was agreeable to the essential spirit of the Alliance that Japan joined the world war against the aggression of Germany.

But now that Russia has entirely collapsed and it is extremely unlikely that she will be organised under a powerful Government in the near future—much less to menace her neighbors by her aggressive designs—it is no longer necessary that Britain and Japan should unite in guarding their interests against her. The original objective of the Alliance having thus ceased to exist, it would appear that the Alliance might be allowed to lapse on the maturity of its term. However, the Jiji thinks, in view of the present chaotic condition of affairs in Russia, which may, without any exaggeration, be regarded as going the same way as the Balkans, Turkey or China, and considering that Germany is bent on taking advantage of the confused state of Russia in order to carry out her political and territorial designs in that direction, while it is evident that the only hope for Germany to restore the fatherland to its old footing lies in the way of getting Russia under her control by using the same unscrupulous means as she has formerly used in regard to the Balkans, there is no knowing but what danger may be caused to the Far East through Siberia.

Unless Russia recovers her independent footing, the frontier of India and all the zones of the Far East may be imperilled by the advance of German influence eastward. (In fact, the treaty recently concluded by Britain with Persia is evidently intended to safeguard her territory and interests in India and Mesopotamia in view of the present situation in Russia). In this way, it is not impossible that the Far East and India may be exposed to the same danger as they were when Russia was a mighty Power. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was concluded against Russian aggression; but time has now come for the statesmen of Britain and Japan to consider how to face the menace to the peace of the Far East and India arising from the collapse of Russia and the consequent change in the international situation.

Of course, our contemporary concedes, now that the League of Nations exists, that no Power may wage war at its own discretion and in defiance of the League, and it is therefore impossible that the Alliance should remain the same offensive and defensive alliance as before, different as it is from an ordinary offensive and defensive alliance in that it is only a bulwark against the aggression of a third Power. But while there can be no objection to the Alliance being amended so as to bring its terms into line with those of the Covenant of the League, and it goes without saying that in the event of the peace of the Far East and India being imperilled the first measure to adopt must of course be to appeal to the League of Nations with a view to dealing with the difficulty amicably, yet it will nevertheless be best calculated to maintain the peace of the world if Britain and Japan are permanently to keep up the reality of an Alliance by agreeing to exchange views, and make joint efforts in dealing with such difficulty. Such a course would be agreeable to the spirit of the Covenant.

So much for the Jiji's own views. But not content with expressing its own views, the journal is now publishing the opinions of eminent statesmen and business men on the same subject.

Viscount Kato, who signed the present Alliance in 1911, begins by reminding us that the present Government declared in the last session of the Diet that there would be no conflict between the League of Nations and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In his opinion however, while both treaties are the same in their object of insuring peace, they are different in form, that is, in respect of the means proposed for attaining that object, and it is indisputable that the Alliance cannot continue in its present shape and substance. On the other hand he continues, the Alliance has certainly done a great service, both directly and indirectly, morally and materially, to the two Powers concerned for the past twenty years or so, and it is extremely undesirable that this historic Alliance should be entirely buried as a remnant of the past. It will be far better than nothing even if the Alliance be continued in the shape of a mere agreement or joint declaration, although nothing can be more desirable than that it should remain a more effective treaty. Even on the part of Britain, the Viscount believes that it may be found not inconvenient to continue it if regard is to be had for the permanent interests of her foreign relations.

When one carefully reads the congratulatory telegram which King George, always a warm supporter of the Alliance, sent to the Emperor on the signing of Peace, one may read a deep meaning between the lines and there are also not a few statesmen on the British side who desire to secure a moral renewal of the Treaty. He thinks that now that the first session of the League of Nations is going to be held before long it is most proper that the Japanese authorities should, without constraint and without reserve, exchange views with the other side. Marquis Saionji and Baron Makino made a flying visit to England immediately on the signing of the Peace Treaty, but in this very short space of time evidently had little or no time to discuss the matter with British statesmen. It is therefore very doubtful how much attention and thought the authorities are really giving to the matter. For his own part, however, Viscount Kato is most anxious that the Alliance, which has played so important a part in the past should continue in existence in some form or other.

Baron Shibusawa voices the opinion of business men when he remarks that Britain and Japan are inseparably connected with each other financially, commercially and otherwise. As many big British firms are doing business in Japan, so a number of large Japanese firms are represented in Britain and her colonies, and the relations must grow closer as time advances; and in the Far East generally there are many points in which the interests of both nations are at one. It is therefore desirable that they should be on friendly terms and gain the better understanding of one another that fulness of intercourse brings. Unfortunately they are not such near neighbors as America and Japan are, and it is regrettable that influential business men of both countries have had no opportunity of exchanging visits in a body, as a body of business men organised by him went to America some years ago and completed a tour of inspection there in the short period of four months. He understands that the League of Nations Covenant contains a clause which is incompatible with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; but the Alliance is of so long standing and has done so much in promoting the amity of the two nations and insuring the peace of the world (which latter is also the object of the League) that, if Britain should desire to continue the Alliance Baron Shibusawa for one, is most anxious that the Alliance should be renewed in such a form as shall be compatible with the Covenant of the League and continue to promote the friendly relations between the two peoples.

Marquis Okuma thinks that the League of Nations is still an unknown quantity—he fears that it must be less stable than the Holy Alliance which had only one center, in Russia. The war is over, but the old stability is not restored in the world. In these circumstances Marquis Okuma believes that there is hardly any room for discussion as to the desirability of prolonging the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In his opinion, Russia may easily become a centralised Power in spite of the secession of the Finns and Poles and continue an important factor in international politics, and so it will be premature for the Allies to keep the danger from Russia out of account. Besides, the League of Nations has failed to secure an absolute abolition of armaments; and the conclusion of a triple alliance between Britain, France and America immediately on the signing of the Peace Treaty shows how the true relationship of the Powers under the League system is doubted by British and American statesmen.

In these circumstances, it would be dangerous for Japan to place implicit reliance in the League of Nations alone and run the risk of having to face single-handedly an untoward international event which may happen at any moment. For this consideration, the Marquis says that he cannot but support a continuation of the Alliance. At the same time, he thinks that Japan is not so badly off as to have abjectly to beg for such a renewal. He does not believe that Britain will be influenced by a reasoning so contrary to common sense as to hold the Alliance useless because of the League. In short, he concludes, there has been no change in the fundamentals of the Alliance—the political ideal of both nations for the peace of the Far East and Indies and their territory and interests in those regions—and so here is no reason why the Alliance should not exist apart from the League. From the viewpoint of pure reason, it may be desirable to have America (who has evidently abandoned her Monroe Doctrine by interfering in the European problem first, and then meddling with the problem of China and Japan) join Britain and Japan in an Anglo-Americo-Japanese Alliance. But that is beside the question. With regard to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan can only act on a policy of continuing it longer for the reasons detailed above.

## Bulgaria's Penalty

"Bulgaria now knows officially what it means to back the wrong horse," unfeelingly observes the Springfield Republican. And although the newspaper statisticians grimly figure that each of the two million inhabitants of Bulgaria must pay $6 a head, annually, for thirty-seven years to make up the national war-fine, there is not overmuch sympathy with the Balkan state thus penalised in the Treaty dictated by the Allies. The majority view seems to be that of the New York Globe, that, "on the whole, Bulgaria is getting off more easily, probably, than she deserved. No nation entered the war in such a spirit of cold-blooded callousness as she did. She sold her sword to the highest bidder." Yet the Wheeling Register, holding that the entrance of Bulgaria into the war as an ally of Germany was due mainly to "an ambitious and avaricious king," whom his own subjects later compelled to abdicate, suggests that—

"The Bulgarian people were really not their own masters. Besides, it was through them that the first stone in the Teutonic arch was made to fall, as the Bulgarians by revolting overthrew their ruler and then made overtures for peace through America. Perhaps, then, it may be said the Bulgarian people after all are not 'half bad' and should be shown some leniency."

Some differences of opinion appear over the Treaty provision by which Bulgaria is to cede to the Allies, for future disposition, the region generally described as "western Thrace" on the Ægean, with the stipulation that the defeated state shall nevertheless have unimpeded commercial access to the sea. The fact that the region, thus left waiting future determination, was ardently desired by Greece gives rise to varying comment. The Brooklyn Daily Eagle tells us that, "thanks to the insistence of President Wilson, Bulgaria is to be guaranteed access to the Ægean, thus removing what might have been a serious and justifiable grievance." The New York World also considers this provision in the light of "a reasonable compromise," pointing out in regard to the extreme Grecian claims that—

"Austria-Hungary six years ago was willing to risk a European war to prevent Servia from securing 'a window on the sea.' Greece is willing now to risk war by denying Bulgaria such a window. The American delegates in Paris deserve credit for adhering almost alone to a peace promising division of Thrace. . . . .

"Greece now gets Kavala and has claimed also Dedeaghatch. This claim may or may not be finally allowed; but 3,000 Greeks in that village can less claim national treatment than 20,000 Italians in Fiume or 100,000 Germans in Danzig.

"Bulgaria was drawn to the German cause against the interests and probably the wishes of her people. She can not escape her day of reckoning, and it is now seen to be a bitter one. But recognition of her right to a trade outlet, possibly internationalised, is not to be denied without sowing the seeds of a new and needless war."

But the Cleveland Plain Dealer takes the stand that "the only bad feature of the Treaty is its failure to give definite decision in the Thracian dispute." The Plain Dealer, emphasising the point that the American delegates participated in the Bulgarian discussion solely through the courtesy of the Allies, as we were never at war with Bulgaria, reprimands them for "doing their utmost to delay and confuse," thus "giving deep offense to the sturdy Greek ally," and for not "co-operating with President Wilson to hasten a final and definite peace."

The Buffalo Express, moreover, protesting that "the record of the United States has been one long resistance to terms on which the European Allies were substantially agreed," adds:

"In this latest case we struggled long and ardently to save Thrace and an Ægean port for Bulgaria. Thrace never belonged to Bulgaria till it was seized in 1912, and Bulgaria certainly deserved punishment, rather than reward, for her part in the war. Moreover, the question was none of our business. We never declared war on Bulgaria. Nevertheless, we held out practically against all Europe, in Bulgaria's interests, offended our friends, and finally forced a compromise which merely leaves the issue open to remain a cause for future contention, if not war."

## She Didn't

Mistress—Let me see! What's your name?

Maid—Minnie, mum.

Mistress—Well, Minimum, if you'll only do the maximum of work, you'll suit!

### What Bulgaria Must Do

Pay damages of $445,000,000 in thirty-seven years.
Reduce her army to 20,000 and her gendarmerie to 10,000 men.
Surrender her war ships and submarines to the Allies.
Cede western Thrace to the Allies, to be disposed of as they shall determine.
Modify her frontier in four places in favor of Servia.
Recognise the independence of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, now comprised in Jugo-Slavia.
Compensate Jugo-Slavia for stolen coal, by delivering 50,000 tons annually for five years.
Renounce the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

## By PETER KROPOTKINE

*The Patriarch Of The Russian Revolution, Who Long Ago Was Reported Dead.*

**"Come to the Aid of Our Starving Children, Come and Aid Us in the Restoration of Our Constructive Activity. Do Not Send Us Diplomats and Generals, But Bread and Tools."**

I am living in retirement. My age forbids my taking an active part in the revolution. Therefore all I can do is give you a general idea of the situation in Russia which seems altogether misunderstood in Europe as well as in America.

We are going through the same experience as France during the Jacobin revolution of 1792-1794, except that in this case it is a social revolution which is finding its way. The dictatorial methods of the Jacobins could not create a solid organisation, and therefore led to reaction. Nevertheless, they succeeded in abolishing feudal rights and proclaiming the political equality of all citizens.

In Russia today the Bolsheviki are endeavoring by means of the dictatorship of a section of the Social Democratic party to introduce the socialisation of the soil, industry and commerce. Unfortunately, their methods make such achievements impossible and provoke furious reaction, which is already organising itself in order to re-establish the old regime, taking advantage of the general exhaustion due to war, famine and the disorganisation of exchange and production.

**PROLONGED THE WAR**

The Western nations talk of re-establishing order in Russia by means of armed intervention by the Allies. You know my ideas on that subject. The attitude of those who helped in the disorganisation of Russia's power of resistance was a crime against the social progress of Europe, for it prolonged the war one year, provoked a German invasion and cost oceans of blood to prevent a conquering Germany from squashing Europe under the imperial boot.

Nevertheless, I protest with all my force against armed intervention by the Allies in Russian affairs which will immediately bring about an access of chauvinism in Russia, accompanied by restoration of the chauvinistic monarchy. Another consequence will be the birth of hostility of the entire Russian nation against the rest of Europe, a point which the Americans have already clearly perceived and understood.

**KOLCHAK AND DENIKIN**

It is the greatest error to suppose that lending aid to Kolchak and Denikin means supporting the Liberal Republican party, for whatever may be the personal ideals of these leaders, their entourage is composed of autocrats who would inevitably deliver the country to monarchy, which would be followed by a reaction whence would flow rivers of blood.

The most clear-sighted of the Allies must preceive, therefore, that the best manner of aiding Russia is not by armed intervention, but by economic support. Throughout Russia bread, as well as all merchandise, is lacking. A pound of the Government's rye bread costs a dollar, while bread from private bakers costs $15 a pound. The peasant must pay $500 to get four iron shod wheels for his market cart. Hoes, axes, needles and cloth cost proportionately.

This is a veritable famine we are facing, yet the western nations, who are rolling in comparative plenty, refuse the Russians the privilege of buying bread. Why? Is it in order to fling us again at the mercy of another Romanoff?

The Allied policy is an exact repetition of the role assumed by Austria, Prussia and autocratic Russia with respect to France in 1793, and it will not find any better success.

Though the steppes roll red with Russian blood, we will not return to the tyranny of the past.

I say to the Allies: "Come to the aid of our starving children; come and aid us in the restoration of our constructive activity, but in order to do this do not send us diplomats and generals, but bread and tools."

## Correspondence

**SLOW WORK WITH LIFE-BOATS ON THE YANGTSZE**

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—It was a dim night with a gentle breeze blowing, which is quite usual to a river like the Yangtsze. While I was just about to undress myself in my cabin on my way to Hankow I suddenly heard the steamer blowing the whistle twice and the people outside crying "a boat has been overturned." I jumped right out and immediately heard people shouting, and among them a boy's voice crying for help—to be exact, ac-

[redacted]

would ever be tolerated in any of the Western countries. But such is the actual situation in China.

I sincerely hope that all readers of this article will realise the situation and immediately take steps to remedy it by learning how to swim or at least render themselves able to float for about two hours. But most important of all, you should tell all whom you meet and exert your influence and power to force our government to make a rigid marine law, especially in regard to the safety of passengers. This can be easily carried out by creating a strong public opinion about it, so that one thing or the other will have to be done at the earliest possible date.

I thank you most sincerely for your kind attention, and anticipate your immediate help for humanity's sake.

E. M.

Nov. 22, 1919, (en route to Wuchang.)

**The Thoong Dairy Co.**

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: We learn with regret that a prosecution for milk adulteration, was incorrectly reported in your issue of the 22nd inst.: You stated that "a Chinese dairy-keeper of Ward Road was prosecuted and fined $15.00 at the Mixed Court for adulteration," whereas the facts of the case are that a sample was taken from a delivery coolie in Ward Road, the said coolie belonging to a dairy in another road, and it was the proprietor of that establishment who was prosecuted. Ours is the only Chinese-owned dairy in Ward Road and such a statement as you made is likely adversely to influence our business.

We desire you therefore to make the "amende honorable" by contradicting your former statement. We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

THE THOONG DAIRY CO.

**National Organisations Union**

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: On reading your today's issue, we find that you mistake our telegram to the American Senate to be a result of the meeting convened by the four prominent organisations yesterday. We acknowledge that this mistake is quite natural, because we have chosen a better English name for ourselves without announcing the same.

We shall be much obliged if you will be kind enough to publish this letter as a means of our announcement. We remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

THE NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS UNION OF CHINA.

[Editor's note: Our report called it The Union of Associated Bodies.]


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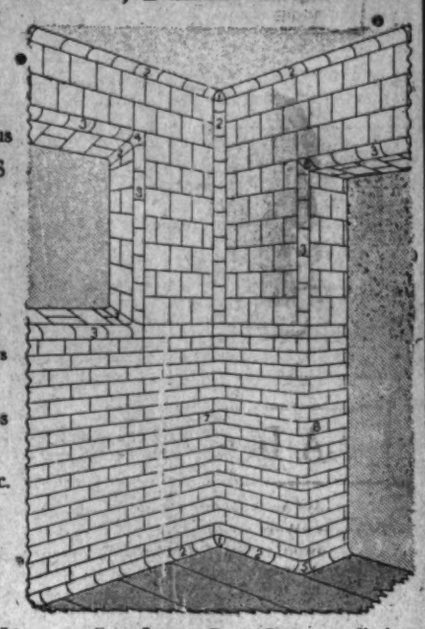

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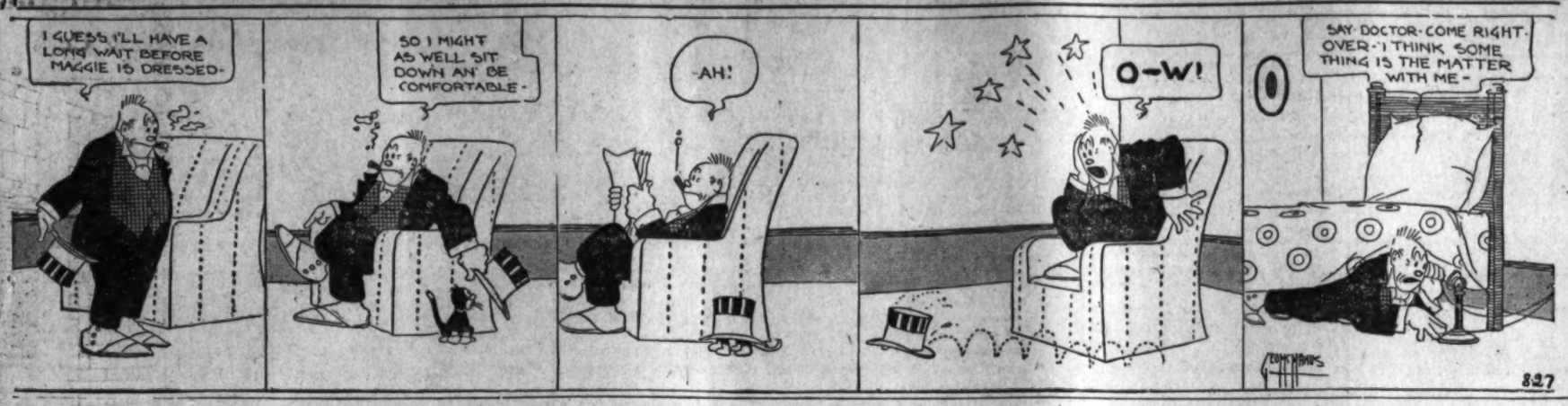
## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


I GUESS I'LL HAVE A LONG WAIT BEFORE MAGGIE IS DRESSED.
SO I MIGHT AS WELL SIT DOWN AN' BE COMFORTABLE.
-AH!
O-W!
SAY DOCTOR-COME RIGHT OVER-I THINK SOME THING IS THE MATTER WITH ME-
827

# A Digest Of Seitz's Book On Artemus Ward

By Arthur Maurice

Artemus Ward (Charles Farrar Browne): A Biography and Bibliography. By Don C. Seitz, New York: Harper & Bros.

Two American men of letters of the last century stand out by reason of the impression they made in England. The kindly mellowness of Washington Irving's philosophy, the quaint charm of his humor, the Addisonian quality of his style, astonished that large number of Englishmen who had hitherto thought of the native American as only a step or two removed from the Red Indian. Half a century after Irving first set foot on English soil Artemus Ward went there to astonish the land in a very different way.

Over those who in London came into personal contact with him or listened to his lectures he seems to have cast a kind of hypnotic spell. Audiences laughed uproariously where they could not possibly have seen the point of the joke. Punch so far forgot itself as to puff his show, under the headline: "A Ward That Deserves Watching." And when, after a few brief months in the land that he had found so generously hospitable, Artemus died, at 33, all England mourned.

What was the secret of his hold on the affections of the English and his own countrymen? There is little in his published writings that fully explains the charm he exercised in conversation and public speaking. William Winter has attributed his phenomenal success to the kindly, droll personality, compact of spontaneous mirth and winning sweetness—an attribute that words can but faintly suggest. "He possessed," said Winter, "to an extraordinary degree the faculty of maintaining a solemn composure of countenance while making comic or ridiculous statements—as when, in his first lecture in New York, he mentioned the phenomenal skill of his absent pianist who, he said, 'always wore mittens when playing the piano,' and he could impart an irresistible effect of humor by means of a felicitous, unexpected inflection of tone."

II.

There were other reasons for Ward's success and these are made plain in the book Artemus Ward, written by Don C. Seitz. Ward's was a sway extending far beyond his immediate presence. The manager of the San Francisco Opera House wired him asking: "What will you take for forty nights in California?" Artemus replied: "Brandy and water." The whole continent shook with laughter. He braved even his native town without disaster, appearing in Waterford, Me., in the summer of 1863, attired in a gorgeously figured damask dressing gown, wearing a smoking cap perched on the back of his head, with a big gilt tassel depending radiantly therefrom.

It was as a traveling printer with an old fashioned carpet bag and a composing stick that, in the middle '50s, Charles Farrar Browne left his native Waterford and started out to see the world. He made his way to Boston, and thence by a zigzag route across the Middle States to Cincinnati, tramping much of the way from town to town, after the manner of his kind. "I didn't know," he said afterward, "but what I might get as far as China and set up a newspaper one day in the tea-chest tongue." Working along the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton line, pausing briefly at Dayton and Sandusky, he finally arrived at Cincinnati. There he learned that a man was needed in Tiffin, the county seat of Seneca county, and tramped the distance, arrayed in a linen duster and a chip hat, toting the carpet bag. After Tiffin came Toledo and then Cleveland, where, on the Plain Dealer, he passed the easy stage from printer to journalist, caught the fancy of the country by his whimsicalities, and adopted the pseudonym of Artemus Ward.

III.

In later days, when he had become conspicuously the showman, he tried to drop the Artemus Ward and resume his proper name. He said to his manager: "Artemus Ward is a good name for newspaper work and books; but I must go back to my old 'Charles Browne' to be a showman. All good showmen begin with 'B.' There's Barnum and Booth, Burton and Bateman." "What about Sothern? You said the other day that you thought him to be a good showman." "Well, he can't get on till he's got his B. That's why he's gone over to join Buckstone." But despite his conviction Artemus Ward he remained.

The most famous of all his lectures was the Mormon lecture. The precursor of the "movies" was the panorama, a device by which vistas of noted scenes were painted on long strips of canvas, wound on rollers, and so slowly passed across a stage. His panorama and his talk about life among the Mormons he exploited by every scheme of which the mind of a clever Yankee could conceive. He annexed the best advertised spots of the New York of 1864. Twelve Irishmen were hired, painted and befeathered to look like Indians, and each, carrying an umbrella announcing the show, solemnly paraded Broadway. Tickets were issued reading: "Admit bearer and one wife."

The four page program imparted such bits of personal information as this "Traveler—'How long was Artemus Ward in California?' 'Five feet ten and a half.'" On tour he displayed conspicuously three trunks of personal baggage labelled respectively, "A. Ward: Hys Store Clothes;" "A. Ward, Hys Business Suit," "A. Ward: Hys Sunday Clothes."

His looks also lent themselves to exploitation. Mark Twain in one of his lectures thus described him: "His personal appearance was not like that of most Maine men. He looked like a glove stretcher; his hair, red and brushed well forward at the sides, reminded one of a divided flame. His nose rambled on aggressively before him with all the strength and determination of a cow catcher, while his red mustache to follow out the simile, seemed not unlike the unfortunate cow."

IV.

In his conquest of England Artemus Ward found new devices to add to the old. The program for the London show at Egyptian Hall included a testimonial which read in part: "My wife was dangerously unwell for over sixteen years. She was so weak that she could not lift a teaspoon to her mouth; but in a fortunate moment she commenced reading one of your lectures. She got better at once. She gained strength so rapidly that she lifted the cottage piano quite a distance from the floor, and then tipped it over on to her mother-in-law, with whom she had had some little trouble."

Also the audience was informed that "during the vacation the hall has been carefully swept out and a new door knob added to the door;" and it was intimated that Mr. Ward would call on the citizens of London at their residences and explain any jokes in his narrative which they might not understand; further, that the audience might leave their bonnets and cloaks at the usual place, but their money with Mr. Ward, who would return it to them in a day or two; or invest it for them in America, as they pleased, etc.; with the concluding assurance that the panorama was rather worse than panoramas usually are, and that Mr. Ward would not be responsible for any debts of his own contracting.

## After All Is Said And Done

More statistics: If all the phonograph records made in this country in one year were placed in one pile—they would topple over.

Automobiles are so scarce in America that in every mile there is some family that doesn't own one.

Since prohibition went into effect the life insurance companies are leery of drinking men.

The champ optimist of the world is the one who has just started a soap factory in Russia.

During the course of his literary career Noah Webster used nearly every word in the English language.

A New Jersey couple have secured a divorce on the grounds of incompatibility of temperature. He wanted the bedroom window up and she wanted it down.

A good many college students burn more midnight gasoline than midnight oil.

A New York physician disappeared on the eve of his wedding. There are some husbands who will say that he did it just in time.

King Albert went directly West without stopping at New York. Probably wanted to see America first.

A new natural red dye has been invented. No, not red-eye.

The ladies' wrist watch is a great traveler. It traveled from the wrist to the ankle and is now at the knee.

## Some Inside Amusements Of The Movies

It is said that movie lions are fed on milk so they will not be ferocious and take a bite out of the other actors in the film company. But when the lovely heroine comes upon one of the big cats crouching in the movie jungle, the latter always is inveigled into putting on a deal of real snarling and other unmistakable signs of blood-thirstiness so the l.h. may appropriately "register" fear, and the brave hero may with equal propriety rush in with a pitchfork or other deadly weapon and shoo the lion away. If the lion acted in a kittenish and milk-fed manner, the picture would never get across with the fans, and so he has to be made to act fierce. On the same principle, it appears, motion-picture fights are not make believe, but so real that not infrequently, according to Herbert Corey in Everybody's Magazine, "when the director orders the action stopped the stage hands are compelled to pull the interested fighters apart." He cites an instance in which Jim Savage, former pugilist, was the principal figure. We read:

"It was suspected that he would reply upon his ring knowledge and try to avoid injuring his assailants. The director determined to force Savage to lose his temper and fight in earnest:

"'We will rehearse the scene today,' he said. 'Tomorrow we will shoot it.' Savage began with a grin. But when six men try their best to hit you wherever it will hurt, even the most even tempered man is apt to lose complete control. Before two minutes had passed Savage was fighting with all his might. At three minutes he had a black eye and a badly swollen lip. At four minutes he began to roar and throw furniture at the six. When the camera finally ceased clicking, two of the six were completely 'out' and another was on the floor unable to get up. It took all the strength of the stage hands to pull the now thoroughly angered men apart.

"'So that was a rehearsal, was it?' asked Savage thickly. 'When do we have the fight?'

"'It is all over,' said the director complacently."

We are told that once the most dangerous stunts were faked, but now there is hardly any faking, and the ideal director is the one who stops barely short of murder in the pursuit of realism. Thus, if the picture shows a perfect lady jumping from a high window into a tree-top, we are assured that the jumping actually took place. Sometimes an actor loses his nerve at a crucial point and demurs, as in the following:

"In 'Checkers' there is a scene in which a burning railroad car has been run through an open draw and is standing on one end in the water while the other rests against the railroad bridge. The star and her two associates had presumably been precipitated into the water and in order to reach safety had to swim under the burning car. The two men made the swim safely, although one of them was scorched about the face in the process. But the star lost her nerve. She hung to a pile and wept.

"'Go on—you,' yelled the director.

"Fancy his position. If she did not make the swim the scene was lost. Several thousand dollars had been expended on the wreck and it was not pleasant to contemplate spending the money all over again, with the possibility that the frightened star might balk again at the last moment. Every minute's delay threatened a further cost, too, for the bridge was beginning to smoke, and the original contract with the railroad had not included burning its bridge. Yet fancy her position! The water was very cold and the tide was running rapidly. She might easily be swept against the car and burned or caught under it and drowned.

"'I can't,' she wailed.

"'Go on—you,' shrieked the director, dancing up and down on the bank. At the very last moment—just as the frantic director had threatened to row over to the pile and personally unloose her fingers—the girl let go and made the swim. The situation was saved. But the moment had been a tense one for all concerned."

One is led to believe that the production of moving pitcures that will take with the public is largely a gamble. "There are so many things about the pictures that one does not know," says Mr. Corey. One man holds the production of movies to be an art. Another sneers at this idea. But both seem to be equally successful. The author who writes the stories that are filmed has a theory that the results of his literary labors should be produced just as they are written, and when he "sees the released version of his darling he becomes a social outcast." An illustration of the actions of an outraged author is furnished in connection with Griffith's well known film, "The Birth of a Nation." We read:

"No more indignant author, according to studio gossip, has ever been known than the Reverend Thomas Dixon when he saw what Director Griffith had done. He wrote to Mr. Griffith, instancing 'thirteen reasons why you have ruined my story,' and then went to California to forget. The play's success did not alter his conviction. So he wrote another picture story and produced it himself. It failed. Griffith was so sure that he and not the author was responsible for the success that he produced a film play written all by himself. It failed.

"It is true that the names of authors and plays and books have an advertising value. Therefore producers are often weak enough to pay very large sums for the right to film such books and plays. The true way for an author to get these large sums is first to write his story. Then he should hire ten or fifteen very large elephants and deck them with banners bearing the name of the tale and parade them on Broadway. After a while there will be a frantic demand for the rights from some picture producer. But modest merit often fails to gain consideration.

"'Charles Dickens is a grand writer,' said a cultered stenographer to her boss, the head of a great film company.

"'Tell him to come in,' said the head. 'I'll give him a contract.'"

From what is said about the production of films it would appear to be a job calling for endless patience and attention to detail. A great many more pictures are always taken than can be used. Thus it is said that a five-reel drama requires about 4,500 feet of film, but perhaps 100,000 feet of pictures will be taken. Then it's up to the editor to pick out of this twenty miles or so of pictures those that will combine to create the biggest thrills. Some illustrations are given of what care is used by the better directors to omit no detail that will help to make the pictures a success. It is said:

"Music is used to help the actors feel their parts. In one of the spectacles an army is shown marching down a city street. That army could have marched in perfect time to the tap of a drum, but a magnificent orchestra was brought from hundreds of miles away and the men marched with the swing of soldiers. In some studios characteristic music is played for every scene. The music cues of the old Fourteenth Street melodramas are followed, so that the villain hisses to slow, bitter strains, and the fight on the edge of the precipice is done to shivery harmonies and the lovely heroine resists temptation amid an uplift melody. William Farnum carries this almost to an excess in his filming. Mr. Farnum is often called upon to be violently heroic in his parts, and he has found that he can not be violently heroic unless he is buoyed up by four pieces of music.

"So the four pieces follow Mr. Farnum wearily about the studio, sitting on boxes and leaning against stage braces and playing, playing. When Mr. Farnum subsides into inactivity they desist. But their sad eyes are always turned on him and the moment he registers motion the violins and flutes erupt into action. So nearly automatic have they become that it is believed on the Coast that they play Mr. Farnum to his automobile at the end of each day's work. But that is probably an exaggeration."

Mr. Corey concludes his article with a brief account of the camera men, who are described as "blase, cynical, superior-looking individuals who wander about wearing an air of indifference and a cigarette depending loosely from the lower lip." We get the impression that these men are a gloomy, taciturn lot. Sometimes they chat condescendingly with the star. Apparently they are looked upon as important members of the movie aggregation, however, and the reason is expressed in the statement that "many a star and many a director has been made by a good camera man." We read further:

"It is the camera man who is responsible for the technical excellence of the picture. His seeming listlessness is translated into electric action when opportunity offers. He knows the precise angle at which his star must be 'shot.' Sometimes the camera is set on a level with the face and sometimes the leading figure is 'undershot' and sometimes the lens is directed downward. One star looks best when 'back-lighted.' Chaplin never permits his profile to be photographed except in long shots, in which the details are obscured, while Miss Pickford's contracts provide that but one side of her face is to be photographed. There are stars who are taken only when moving toward the camera and others who like the side shots best. Each star and each star director has his permanent camera man. Usually the contracts provide for this important personage.

"Between times the camera man acts as adviser in the all-important matters of make-up and wardrobe. A stage star makes use of not more than four or five changes of costume except in character parts, but in the picture drama the principal female characters often dress for twenty or thirty different scenes, and almost as many dresses are required. Just as the camera is merciless in the revelation of departing youth, so it unhesitatingly betrays any unwise economy in the matter of gowns. Only the most expensive fabrics may be used and for the benefit of the feminine portion of the audiences only the latest cut is ventured on.

"Here the camera man's knowledge is invaluable. He knows why an expensive gown fails to register properly. In the executive sessions in which new make-up are tried out he likewise offers good advice. Hour after hour the star will apply the various shades of powder and paint and the camera man will cheerfully photograph them. When many feet of film have been developed he instructs his principal in the use of these aids.

"'A line of red, now, under your chin will cut off that heaviness,' he may say. 'Red, you know, photographs black. It will look like a shadow.'

In the make-up of a star it is screen personality that counts, according to Mr. Corey. Sometimes great actors on the stage make a complete failure when attempting to act for the movies. We are further told that there are several kinds of stars—natural stars, those that are developed, advertised stars and bankroll stars. Sometimes a star is developed by accident, the following example being given:

"There is the case of Ben Turpin. During his earlier professional career he was a juggler. No doubt he could keep plates whirling in the air with any man alive, but juggling is a business of distinct limitations. He often regretted that he had not adopted a different profession—but what could he do? If he suffered no accident he might reasonably hope to retire with a modest competence at the end of a certain number of years. Then one day he tossed a heavy weight into the air—and forgot to catch it when it came down.

"It struck him on the forehead. When he wakened from the coma which followed he discovered that his eyes were crossed. As a juggler he was ruined. Even if he could have juggled—which he could not—nervous people in the audience would not have dared to watch him. It seemed that his livelihood had been taken away from him. Instead of that, however, he went into the movies as a cross-eyed comedian and for years he has been making millions laugh. His one fear is that another heavy weight may some time hit him on the other side of his head."

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# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, November 28**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, November 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS**—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Cap' S. Kusakari, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, November 28**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS**—The Co.'s Steamer **Fengyang Maru**, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, November 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Waishing**, 1,864 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Saturday, November 29**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain Legge, will leave on **Saturday, November 29**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachi Maru**, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, December 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo**, Tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, December 1**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, December 2**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage Outside office Hours. Central 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Steamer **Yohyang Maru**, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, December 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, December 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, December 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, December 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, December 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

### For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, November 28**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Saturday** afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**HONGKONG & CANTON via AMOY.**—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Captain C. Steward, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

**SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, November 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, December 2**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.**—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 4**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. **Chicago Maru**, Captain S. Yamane will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 16**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

### For Northern Ports

**TIENTSIN DIRECT.**—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following str. **Kwangping**, on **Nov. 28**. For Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel Central 319.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, November 28**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chekiang**, Captain H. A. Walker, will leave on **Saturday, November 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**TSINGTAO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Saturday, November 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chinkiang**, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on **Saturday, November 29**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, November 30**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIENTSIN & DAIREN.**—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **December 1**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

### For Foreign Ports

**HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM.**—The Steamer **Alps Maru**, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be desatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **Dec. 10**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

**TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched on **December 25**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

**TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **December 29**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

**HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.**—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on end of December. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

**HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.**—The Steamer **Himalaya Maru**, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from Shanghai on beginning of **JANUARY 1920**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

**HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.**—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **FEBRUARY 1920**. For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

### Sailed from Shanghai

**For San Francisco**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| West Cactus | Oct. | 26 |
| Royal Arrow | Oct. | 28 |
| Lumina | Oct. | 30 |
| West Islip | Nov. | 2 |
| West Sequana | Nov. | 8 |
| Colombia | Nov. | 8 |
| Nanking | Nov. | 8 |
| Sylvan Arrow | Nov. | 9 |
| Tascalusa | Nov. | 11 |
| Astral | Nov. | 12 |
| Stanley Dollar | Nov. | 16 |
| West Harts | Nov. | 18 |
| Silver Shell | Nov. | 22 |
| China | Nov. | 25 |

**For Tacoma**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manila Maru | Oct. | 22 |
| Africa Maru | Nov. | 27 |

**For Seattle**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| West Segovia | Oct. | 26 |
| Suwa Maru | Nov. | 5 |
| Seattle Spirit | Nov. | 15 |
| Wheatland of Montana | Nov. | 22 |

**For New York**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eurymedon | Oct. | 22 |
| Bolton Castle | Oct. | 22 |
| Naneric | Nov. | 4 |
| Benoni | Nov. | 19 |
| Eurylochus | Nov. | 22 |

**For Vancouver**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bessie Dollar | Oct. | 31 |
| Empress of Russia | Nov. | 1 |
| Empress of Japan | Nov. | 22 |

**For London etc.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Delagoa Maru | Oct. | 25 |
| Khiva | Oct. | 28 |
| Kaga Maru | Oct. | 29 |
| Prinzessin | Oct. | 30 |
| Mentor | Nov. | 6 |
| Bendoran | Nov. | 9 |
| Yokohama Maru | Nov. | 10 |
| Carnarvonshire | Nov. | 13 |
| Glenade | Nov. | 14 |
| City of Melbourne | Nov. | 18 |
| Tatsuno Maru | Nov. | 20 |
| Rhesus | Nov. | 22 |

**For Liverpool**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lycaon | Nov. | 8 |

**For Marseilles**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toyooka Maru | Oct. | 28 |
| Paul Lecat | Oct. | 31 |
| Bansei Maru 5 | Nov. | 1 |
| Celebes Maru | Nov. | 7 |
| Yugao Maru | Nov. | 18 |
| Indo Maru | Nov. | 23 |

**For Trieste**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Italy Maru | Nov. | 14 |
| Scotland Maru | Nov. | 18 |

**For Copenhagen**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rhodesia | Nov. | 8 |

**For Novorossisk (Black Sea)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vitim | Nov. | 15 |

**For Bombay**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dunera | Nov. | 4 |

**For Singapore**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Castor | Oct. | 27 |
| Heffron | Nov. | 9 |
| Unda | Nov. | 16 |
| Methven | Nov. | 23 |

**For Java Ports**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tjikini | Nov. | 13 |
| Tjilliwong | Nov. | 15 |

**For Calcutta**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gregory Apcar | Oct. | 28 |


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| Em. of Russia | Dec. 27 | Monteagle† | Dec. 18 |
| Monteagle | Jan. 7 | Em. of Japan† | Jan. 7 |

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|---|---|
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|---|---|---|---|---|
| *ALPS MARU | 18,000 | T. Yamaguchi, | Dec. 8 | Dec. 10 |
| *BORNEO MARU | 15,000 | K. Tahido, | end of Dec. | |
| HIMALAYA | 15,000 | S. Yamaga, | Beg. of Jan. | |
| *AMUR MARU | 18,000 | I. Hamada, | February | |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARABIA MARU | 18,000 | T. Saito, | Dec. 24 | Dec. 25 |
| MEXICO MARU | 12,000 | K. Kamiya, | Dec. 27 | Dec. 29 |

FOR HONGKONG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHICAGO MARU | 12,00 | S. Yamane, | Dec. 15 | Dec. 16 |

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KOHOKU MARU | 5,000 | M. Tsubaki, | Nov. 29 | Dec. 1 |

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KEELUNG MARU | 3,000 | Y. Fukami, | Dec. 2 | Dec. 4 |

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| S.S. Ecuador | Jan. 3 | S.S. Colombia | Jan. 10 |
| S.S. Colombia | Jan. 31 | | 1920 |

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TENYO MARU ..... December 21

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.



# STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai, China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board:

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

| INWARD | HOMEWARD |
|---|---|
| S.S. "Brave Couer" from Seattle due Dec. 7th. | S.S. "Elkhorn" for Seattle Dec. 3rd. |
| S.S. "Hathaway" from San Francisco due Dec. 16th. | S.S. "Brave Couer" for Seattle Dec. 28th. |
| S.S. "West Cajoot" from San Francisco due Dec. 23rd. | S.S. "Hathaway" or S.S. "West Cajoot" for San Francisco January 16th. |

also
"WEST HELIX", "WEST HENSHAW", "WEST ISON",

# SHIPPING

# N.Y.K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

**( Japan Mail Steamship Co.)**

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

**EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.**

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

| | Tons | Capt. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TAMBA MARU | 12,500 | K. Itsuno, | Dec. 1 |
| MISHIMA MARU | 16,000 | S. Takano, | Dec. 14 |

**EUROPEAN LINE AUXILIARY CARGO SERVICE.**

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp via ports (may extend to Rotterdam and Hamburg according to cargo inducement).

TSUSHIMA MARU ... 15,000 K. Teramoto, Dec. 3

PENANG MARU ..... 11,500 Later part of December

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp via ports (May extend to Rotterdam and Hamburg according to cargo inducement).

DURBAN MARU Second half of December

**AMERICAN LINE**

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

| | Tons | Capt. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | M. Machida, | Nov. 30 |
| FUSHIMI MARU | 21,000 | T. Irisawa, | Dec. 17 |

**NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TOKIWA MARU | 15,000 | K. Shibuya, | Dec. 2 |
| TOKUSHIMA MARU | 15,000 | Y. Okuno, about | Dec. 28 |

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)**

| | Tons | Capt. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASUGA MARU | 7,000 | K. Inatsu, | |
| YAMASHIRO MARU | 7,000 | T. Terada, | Dec. 2 |
| CHIKUGO MARU | 5,500 | Y. Yoshida, | Dec. 9 |
| | | | Dec. 12 |

**SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).**

| | Tons | Capt. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KUMANO MARU | 9,500 | T. Sasaki, | |
| TAKESHIMA MARU | 4,500 | D. Awoshima, | Nov. 29 |
| YAWATA MARU | 7,000 | H. Mojiri, | Dec. 3 |
| OMI MARU | 7,000 | M. Yamamaki | Dec. 6 |
| | | | Dec. 10 |

**FOR JAPAN**

| | Tons | Capt. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KITANO MARU | 16,000 | F. E. Cope, | Dec. 1 |

**FOR HONGKONG**

| | Tons | Capt. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KASHIMA MARU | 19,000 | M. Machida, | Feb. 7 |

**FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG**

| | Tons | Capt. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| KATORI MARU | 19,000 | E. Tozawa, | Dec. 31 |

**AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).**

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

| | Tons | Capt. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TANGO MARU | 14,000 | M. Nishimura, | Dec. 24 |
| NIKKO MARU | 10,000 | G. Yamazaki, | Middle of Jan. |
| AKI MARU | 12,500 | S. Shibata, | middle of Feb. |

**CALCUTTA LINE**

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

**BOMBAY LINE**

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.



## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1, 1919, and until further notice

| Mail 101. | Mail 3. | | Miles | Peking-Mukden Line | | Mail 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20.25 | 8.35 | | 0 | dep. Peking | arr. | |
| 23.45 | 11.12 | | | arr. Tientsin-Central | dep. | 19.50 |
| 23.50 | 11.17 | | 84 | dep. Tientsin-Central | arr. | 17.00 |
| 24.00 | 11.25 | | | arr. Tientsin-East | dep. | 16.53 |
| 19.25 | | | 524 | arr. Mukden | dep. | 16.45 |

| Local 5. | Mail 3. | Exp. 1. | | Tientsin-Pukow Line | | Exp. 2. | Mail 4. | Local 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6.45 | 10.10 | 11.30 | 0 | dep. Tientsin-East | arr. | 16.40 | 15.05 | 22.16 |
| 6.55 | 10.20 | 11.40 | 2.71 | arr. Tientsin-Central | dep. | 16.30 | 14.55 | 22.06 |
| 7.25 | 10.40 | 11.55 | | dep. Tientsin-Central | arr. | 16.15 | 14.39 | 21.46 |
| 12.32 | 14.13 | 15.10 | 78 | dep. Tsinanfu | dep. | 13.21 | 11.21 | 16.36 |
| 18.35 | 17.15 | 17.56 | 148 | dep. Techow | dep. | 10.45 | 8.39 | 11.56 |
| 22.28 | 20.05 | 20.21 | 220 | arr. Tsinanfu | dep. | 8.06 | 5.50 | 8.20 |
| 7. | | | | | | | | 8. |
| 8.00 | 20.55 | 20.31 | — | dep. Tsinanfu | arr. | 7.56 | 5.30 | 18.40 |
| 11.14 | 23.20 | 22.31 | 266 | dep. Taianfu | dep. | 6.01 | 3.15 | 15.54 |
| 14.17 | 1.22 | 0.34 | 318 | arr. Yenchowfu | dep. | 3.49 | 0.35 | 12.23 |
| 14.42 | 1.52 | 0.49 | — | dep. Yenchowfu | arr. | 3.39 | 0.02 | 11.58 |
| 18.33 | 4.54 | 3.16 | 377 | dep. Lincheng | dep. | 1.20 | 21.24 | 8.26 |
| 21.27 | 6.39 | 4.50 | 420 | arr. Hsuchowfu | dep. | 23.36 | 19.20 | 5.20 |
| 9. | | | | | | | | 10. |
| 7.25 | 7.00 | 4.57 | — | dep. Hsuchowfu | arr. | 23.29 | 19.00 | 19.56 |
| 13.10 | 11.03 | 8.38 | 523 | arr. Pengpu | dep. | 19.53 | 14.55 | 13.36 |
| 18.25 | 11.18 | 8.40 | — | dep. Pengpu | arr. | 19.46 | 14.37 | 18.16 |
| 18.26 | 16.16 | 11.52 | 600 | dep. Chuchow | dep. | 16.48 | 10.50 | 8.27 |
| 20.05 | 16.48 | 13.00 | 631 | arr. Pukow | dep. | 15.30 | 9.20 | 6.40 |

| N. Exp. | Exp. | | | Shanghai-Nanking Line | | Exp. | N. Exp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23.00 | 14.20 | 0 | | dep. Nanking-Ferry | arr. | 14.16 | 6.50 |
| 7.00 | 21.00 | 193 | | arr. Shanghai-North | dep. | 7.55 | 23.00 |

| Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line | | | | | Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.55 | 14.50 | d. Yenchowfu a. | 11.15 | 23.40 | 4.50 | 9.20 | 21.25 | d. Lincheng a. | 7.55 | 17.55 | 0.40 |
| 4.30 | 15.45 | a. Tsiningchow d. | 10.20 | 22.45 | 6.00 | 10.30 | 22.35 | a. Tsochuang d. | 6.45 | 16.45 | 23.30 |

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1919.



**Large Display Advertisements** intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m.** on Friday


# THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1919

| Date and Destination | Per | Chi. | Br. | USA | Bus. | Jap. | Reg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TODAY** | | | | | | | |
| Swatow and Hongkong | Yingchow | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| S'tow, H'kong & C'ton | do | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Japan Ports | Kumano M. | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan Ports | Kumano M. | 19.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Vladivostok and Siberia | Via P. & H. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18.30 |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo | Shengking | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin | do | .. | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | 8.30 |
| Tientsin | Chekiang | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dalny | Kobe Maru | 11.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.00 |
| Foochow | Hsinchi | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Kwangtah | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Hankow | Suiwo | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday) | Train | | | | | | |
| Ningpo | Hsin Peking | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | 17.00 | .. |
| Tientsin | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hankow | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vladivostok | Train | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **TOMORROW** | | | | | | | |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vladivostock and Siberia | Via P. & H. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe | E. of Asia | .. | .. | 14.00 | .. | .. | 17.00 |
| Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe | E. of Asia | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13.00 |
| N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada | do | .. | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | 14.30 |
| Japan Ports | Novara | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14.30 |
| W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin | Tungchow | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 16.30 |
| **Sunday, November 30.** | | | | | | | |
| River Ports | Train & Str. | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Weihaiwei and Chefoo | Tungchow | 9.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| **Monday, December 1.** | | | | | | | 8.30 |
| Hongkong and Canton | Suiyang | 21.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hongkong | Suiyang | .. | 17.00 | .. | .. | .. | 21.00 |
| H'kong, Straits, S. Ports, and E'pe, via Suez. | Tamba Maru | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | 14.30 |

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

# VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Flag Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 10 | — Tsingtao | Ralph Moller | Br. M. & Co. |
| Aug. 26 | — | Taiten Maru | Jap. |
| Oct. 7 | — | Chinpu | |
| Oct. 22 | — Japan | Anamba | |
| Oct. 30 | — Japan | Senzan Maru | Jap. S. Shokai |
| Oct. 30 | — Cruise | Yonan Maru | Jap. |
| Nov. 3 | — Cruise | Chuentiao | Chi. Customs |
| Nov. 8 | — | Store Nordiske | Dan. G. N. T. Co. |
| Nov. 9 | — | Astra | Br. |
| Nov. 10 | — Japan | Toeki Maru | Chi. M. & Co. |
| Nov. 10 | — Nanking | Toekai Maru | Jap. M.S.K. |
| Nov. 12 | — Hongkong | Yenoura Maru | Jap. M. T. Co. |
| Nov. 13 | — Cruise | St. Dominic | Br. S. Tomes |
| Nov. 15 | — Cruise | Pingching | Chi. Customs |
| Nov. 17 | — River ports | Pacific | Dan. G.N.T. Co. |
| Nov. 20 | — Japan | Meihu | Am. Socony |
| Nov. 20 | — Seattle | Hwahyih | Chi. D. & Co. |
| Nov. 22 | — Chinwangtao | Endicott | Am. A. Line |
| Nov. 22 | — River ports | Hwahchie | Chi. S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 23 | — Japan | Tungwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Nov. 24 | — Japan | Nissho Maru | Jap. S. Shokai |
| Nov. 24 | — Japan | Harada Maru | Jap. |
| Nov. 25 | — River ports | Nisshu Maru | Jap. |
| Nov. 25 | — River ports | Meifoo | Am. Socony. |
| Nov. 25 | — Japan | Talee Maru | Jap. N.K.K. |
| Nov. 25 | — London, ports | Urajio Maru | Jap. |
| Nov. 25 | — Chinwangtao | Novara | Br. M.M. & Co. |
| Nov. 25 | — Tsingtau | Toyo Maru | Jap. Kaiyosha |
| Nov. 25 | — Japan | Yeinin Maru | Jap. S. M. R. |
| Nov. 25 | — Japan | Kaio Maru | Jap. M.S.K. |
| Nov. 25 | — Foochow | Taishin Maru | Jap. M.B.K. |
| Nov. 26 | — Japan | Shunchong | Chi. S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 26 | — Swatow | Nilgata Maru | Jap. M.B.K. |
| Nov. 26 | — Japan | Pakhoi | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 26 | — River ports | Slavic Prince | Br. S. Tomes & Co. |
| Nov. 26 | — River ports | Kiangyu | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 26 | — River ports | Tatung | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 26 | — Japan | Luenho | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Nov. 26 | — Cruise | Kumano Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Nov. 26 | — Tientsin, ports | Liuhsing | Chi. Customs |
| Nov. 26 | — Chefoo | Shengking | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 26 | — Hongkong | Toonan | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 26 | — Hongkong | Kwangtah | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 26 | — | Tean | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 | — Ningpo | Ogawa Maru | Jap. |
| Nov. 27 | — Foochow | Meinan | Am. Socony |
| Nov. 27 | — Chefoo | Hsinchi | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — Tsingtau | Kungping | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — Japan | Yingchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 | — Japan | Cardiganshire | Br. G.L.E.A. |
| Nov. 27 | — | Wakanoura M | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 27 | — | Hachiro M. | Jap. Ch. R. Shaw |
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Satanta | Br. A.P. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Suiwo | Br. J.M. & Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Luenyi | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Changon | Chi. S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — Amoy | Suiyang Maru | Jap. N. K. K. |
| Nov. 27 | — Japan | Chekiang | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 | — U.S.A. | Mikawa Maru | Jap M.B.K. |
| | | West Ira | Am. Dollar Co. |

# Departures

| Date | For | Ship's Name | Flag Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Hwahta | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Wuchang | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Nanyang Maru | Jap. N. K. K. |
| Nov. 27 | — Tientsin | Weishun | Chi. S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — | Hunglee | Chi. W. & C. |
| Nov. 27 | — Nanking | Shintoku Maru | Jap. Suzuki Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — Chinwangtao | Toho Maru | Jap. Kaiyosha |
| Nov. 27 | — Chinwangtao | Burrumbeat | Br. K.M.A. |
| Nov. 27 | — Tientsin, ports | Laertes | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 | — Tacoma, ports | Africa Maru | Jap. O. S. K. |
| Nov. 27 | — Canton, ports | Sunning | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 | — Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |

## Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Hongkong and Canton on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The A.L. s.s. Wytheville, from the States, left Kobe yesterday and is due in Shanghai on December 2.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Hongkong yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Euryades, from New York, was expected to leave Kobe on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai via Miike on December 1.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashgar from London, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Monday.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin next Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara, which sailed from Bombay on November 17, was expected to leave Singapore yesterday afternoon and is due in Shanghai on December 7.

The Isthmian Steamship Lines s.s. Arna, from New York via Panama, arrived at Kobe last Wednesday and is due in Shanghai about December 5.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia left Hongkong at noon yesterday and is due at Woosung at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The tender Alexandra with inward bound passengers may be expected to reach the Customs jetty at 5 o'clock. The Asia sails for Japan ports, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., Saturday evening and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 4 o'clock.

The B. I. s.s. Arratoon Apcar, from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday, December 1.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on December 11.

The B. I. s.s. Japan left Calcutta on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on December 17.

## Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m.

**Monday, December 1, 1919**

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

**Thursday, December 4, 1919.**

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

**Monday, December 8, 1919.**

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Sphinx will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 8 a.m.

## Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow: Messrs. Henderson, Cross, Diedenchsen, Miss Kaine, Admiral Sah.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Tsingtau: Lt. F. Sampert.

Per I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Rev. Father Uecelli, Mr. R. Morbury, Misses Lansell, Laidlaw.

## Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. G. T. Scott, Craig Martin, Van Kluck, V. de Carvalho, Y. C. Chang, L. F. Song.

Per C.N. s.s. Yunnan for Tientsin: Mr. P. Heath.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Purves, Mrs. E. Cropley, Messrs. W. T. Manley, W. Y. Ho, F. M. Soaries.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow: Mr. A. and Mrs. Edwardes, Messrs. White, R. W. Johnstone.

## Siccawei Weather Report

26.—High pressures in Nippon; the barometer starts rising again in N. China during the afternoon, and the wind increases while shifting to the N. quartor; variable breezes N. of the Formosa Strait; fresh or strong monsoon in the S. Fine and mild day at Shanghai; rain at the Philippines.

27.—Cloudy but fairly good weather. The pressure stops falling; considerably rising of temperature. The breeze has shifted to NE.

# Arrivals

| Date | From | Ship's Name | Flag Agents |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 27 | — Ningpo | Kiangteen | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — Ningpo | Meinan | Am. Socony. |
| Nov. 27 | — Foochow | Hsinchi | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — Chefoo | Kungping | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — Tsingtau | Yingchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 | — Japan | Cardiganshire | Br. G.L.E.A. |
| Nov. 27 | — Japan | Wakanoura M | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Nov. 27 | — Tsingtau | Hachiro M. | Jap. Ch. R. Shaw |
| | | Satanta | Br. A.P. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Suiwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Luenyi | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Changon | Chi. S.P.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 27 | — River ports | Suiyang Maru | Jap. N.K.K. |
| Nov. 27 | — Amoy | Chekiang | Br. B. & S. |
| Nov. 27 | — Japan | Mikawa Maru | Jap. M.B.K. |
| Nov. 27 | — U.S.A. | West Ira | Am. Dollar Co. |

# SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

## SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE)

| STATIONS | Local | Fast E | Slow | Coolie & Goods | Local | Express E | Local | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai North dep. | .... | 7.35 | 9.00 | 10.00 | .... | 14.50 | 15.50 | .... |
| Jessfield dep. | .... | 7.51 | 9.16 | 10.23 | .... | 15.06 | 16.06 | .... |
| Siccawei dep. | .... | 7.58 | 9.23 | 10.38 | .... | 15.13 | 16.13 | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction dep. | .... | 8.15 | 9.40 | 10.53 | .... | 15.30 | 16.29 | .... |
| *Shanghai South dep.* | .... | *7.45* | *9.10* | *10.20* | *13.35* | *15.00* | *16.00* | *17.55* |
| *Lunghwa Junction dep.* | .... | *8.15* | *9.40* | *10.53* | *13.52* | *15.30* | *16.29* | *18.12* |
| Songkiang dep. | .... | 8.59 | 10.48 | 12.02 | .... | 16.07 | 17.42 | .... |
| Kashai dep. | .... | 9.51 | 11.52 | 13.28 | .... | 16.53 | 18.49 | .... |
| Kashing dep. | 7.40 | 10.25 | 12.30 | 14.35 | .... | 17.22 | 19.20 | .... |
| Yehzah dep. | 8.45 | 11.05 | 13.15 | 15.50 | .... | 17.53 | .... | .... |
| Changan dep. | 9.45 | 11.41 | 14.00 | 16.50 | .... | 18.24 | .... | .... |
| Hangchow dep. | 11.10 | 12.50 | 15.25 | 18.30 | .... | 19.19 | .... | .... |
| Yahtsu dep. | 11.35 | 13.10 | 15.50 | 19.00 | .... | 19.35 | .... | .... |

## ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

| STATIONS | Local | Local | Fast E | Slow | Local | Coolie and Goods | Express E | Local |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou dep. | .... | .... | 6.30 | 7.55 | .... | 9.20 | 14.10 | 15.30 |
| Hangchow dep. | .... | .... | 7.00 | 8.30 | .... | 10.00 | 14.35 | 16.05 |
| Yehzah dep. | .... | .... | 8.04 | 9.48 | .... | 11.40 | 15.20 | 17.36 |
| Kashing dep. | .... | .... | 8.41 | 10.31 | .... | 12.39 | 15.51 | 18.40 |
| Kashai dep. | .... | 7.15 | 9.28 | 11.22 | .... | 14.10 | 16.30 | 19.30 |
| Songkiang dep. | .... | 7.48 | 9.53 | 11.55 | .... | 14.48 | 16.52 | .... |
| | .... | 9.05 | 10.47 | 12.59 | .... | 16.08 | 17.40 | .... |
| *Lunghwa Junction dep.* | *8.18* | *10.38* | *11.35* | *14.08* | *15.33* | *17.23* | *18.23* | .... |
| *Shanghai South arr.* | *8.35* | *10.55* | *11.55* | *14.25* | *15.50* | *17.40* | *18.40* | .... |
| Lunghwa Junction dep. | .... | 10 30 | 11.35 | 14.05 | .... | 17.18 | 18.20 | .... |
| Siccawei dep. | .... | 10.39 | 11.44 | 14.14 | .... | 17.28 | 18.29 | .... |
| Jessfield dep. | .... | 10.46 | 11.51 | 14.21 | .... | 17.37 | 18.36 | .... |
| Shanghai North arr. | .... | 11.00 | 12.05 | 14.35 | .... | 17.55 | 18.50 | .... |

## KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Konzenchiao dep. | 6.50 | 8.25 | 11.25 | 14.00 | 15.55 | 18.35 |
| Kenshangmun dep. | 7.10 | 8.50 | 11.40 | 14.15 | 16.15 | 18.50 |
| Hangchow dep. | 7.20 | 9.15 | 11.52 | 14.24 | 16.30 | 19.00 |
| Zahkou arr. | — | 9.40 | 12.10 | .... | 16.55 | .... |

## ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zahkou dep. | — | 10.10 | 12.25 | .... | 17.20 | .... |
| Hangchow dep. | 7.30 | 10.40 | 12.45 | 14.55 | 17.50 | 19.15 |
| Kenshangmun dep. | 7.42 | 10.57 | 12.57 | 15.12 | 18.07 | 19.27 |
| Konzenchiao arr. | 7.55 | 11.10 | 13.10 | 15.25 | 18.20 | 19.40 |

R. Restaurant Car.

# Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

| Date | Time | Destination | Ship's Name | Flag | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | — | Vancouver | E. of Asia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Nov. 30 | — | Seattle, etc. | Kashima Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Nov. 30 | — | New York | Lowther Castle | Br. | D. & Co. |
| Nov. — | — | New York v. Suez | C. of Newcastle | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Dec. 1 | — | B'ton & N. York v. Suez | Wytheville | Am. | A. Line |
| Dec. 1 | — | New York | Arna | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. 3 | — | Seattle | Endicott | Am. | A. Line |
| Dec. 3 | — | San Francisco | Elkhorn | Am. | S. & Dix |
| Dec. 4 | — | Portland | West Munham | Am. | A. Line |
| Dec. 4 | — | Portland | Nishmaha | Am. | A Line |
| Dec. 5 | — | San Francisco | Korea Maru | Jap. | T. K. K. |
| Dec. 5 | — | San Francisco | Venezuela | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. 12 | — | Vancouver | Melville Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| Dec. 14 | — | New York | Knight Templar | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 17 | — | Seattle | Fushimi Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| Dec. 20 | — | New York | M. S. Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| Dec. 20 | — | New York | Egremont Castle | Br. | D. & Co. |
| Dec. 21 | — | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Dec. 23 | — | San Francisco | Nile | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. 26 | — | Vancouver | Harold Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| Dec. 28 | — | New York | Tokushima M. | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 30 | — | San Francisco | Cadaretta | Am. | Dollar Co. |
| Dec. 30 | — | New York | Celtic Prince | Es | S. Tomes |
| Jan. 3 | — | Vancouver | E. of Japan | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Jan. 3 | — | San Francisco | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. 10 | — | San Francisco | West Ira | Am. | Dollar Co. |
| Jan. 19 | — | San Francisco | West Hepburn | Am. | Dollar Co. |
| Jan. 22 | — | New York | Grace Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |
| Jan. 31 | — | San Francisco | Colombia | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. 5 | — | Vancouver | Bessie Dollar | Br. | Dollar Co. |

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 29 | — | Moji, Kobe & Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Nov. 29 | — | Kobe | Kitano Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 2 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Kasuga Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 3 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Takeshima M. | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 6 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Yawata Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 9 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Yamashiro M. | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 10 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Omi Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 12 | — | N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama | Chikugo Maru | Jap. | N.Y.K. |
| | | | | Jap. | N.Y.K. |

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1 | — | London | Tamba Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 2 | — | London | Carmarthenshire | Br. | G. L. E. A. |
| Dec. 2 | — | London | Cardiganshire | Br. | G. L. E. A. |
| Dec. 3 | — | Liverpool | Tsushima Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 3 | — | London | Kalomo | Br. | J.M. & Co. |
| Dec. 5 | — | London, etc. | Euryades | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 5 | — | Marseilles, Antwerp | Comdt. Dorise | Fr. | M. M. Cie. |
| Dec. 6 | — | Calcutta | Arratoon Apcar | Br. | M.M. & Co. |
| Dec. 6 | — | London | Alps Maru | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Dec. 7 | — | London | Methven | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Dec. 8 | — | London | Mishima Maru | Jap. | N. Y. K. |
| Dec. 12 | — | Liverpool | Teucer | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 12 | — | Bombay | Dilwara | Br. | M.M. & Co. |
| Dec. 14 | — | London | Novara | Br. | P.&O.S.N. Co. |
| Dec. 18 | — | London, etc. | Idomeneus | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 22 | — | Marseilles, London | Kashgar | Br. | M.M. & Co. |

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 28 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. | B. & S. |
| Nov. 28 | 4.30 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. | N.S.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 29 | 4.00 | Ningpo | Klangteen | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 29 | D.L. | S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Yingchow | Br. | B. & S. |
| Nov. 29 | — | Foochow | Hsinchi | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 29 | — | Hongkong, Canton | Kwangtah | Chi. | C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Nov. 30 | — | F'chow, K'lung, T'kao | Keelung M. | Jap. | O. S. K. |
| Dec. 2 | D.L. | Hongkong, Canton | Suiyang | Br. | B. & S. |
| Dec. 3 | 9.00* | S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Kwongsang | Br. | J. M. & Co. |
| Dec. 10 | — | Hongkong | Nile | Am. | C.M.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. 13 | — | Manila, Hongkong | Ecuador | Am. | P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Dec. 14 | — | Manila, Hongkong | E. of Russia | Br. | C.P.O.S. |
| Dec. 18 | — | Hongkong | Monteagle | Br. | C.P.O.S. |

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 28 | D.L. | Dairen, Tientsin | Yunnan | Br. | B. & S

ESTABLISHED 1878
L. A. MOORE & Co. LIMITED
AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
48 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

## AUCTION INDEX

**FRIDAY, November 28th.**—A really fine selection of jewellery in Salesroom at 4 p.m.

**SATURDAY, November 29th.**—Superior Household Furniture and effects at 20 Studley Avenue.

**MONDAY, December 1.**—New Carpets, Furniture, etc., in Salesroom 3 p.m. continuing on Tuesday at 10 a.m.

**TUESDAY, December 2.**—Stationery books and office furniture at 11 The Bund at 10 a.m.

**THURSDAY, December 4.**—A fine assortment of Furs in Salesroom 10.30 a.m.

**SATURDAY, December 20th.**—A fine collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom 2.30 p.m.

THE
**Great Northern Garage Co.**

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COMFORTABLE
CARS
CAREFUL
CHAUFFEURS

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**KAIPING** Coke Coal

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## INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

LISTEN DEMON DONT WRITE A LINE OF POETRY FOR THEM FOR LESS THAN $5 A LINE - HE THINKS THAT WE'RE THE ONLY POETS ALIVE
I GAVE HIM THE PRICE AS 6 A LINE BUT FLOPPED TO 4. BECAUSE I SAYS HES A FRIEND OF MINE - OH I'M STRONG FOR THAT 5 A LINE THING JIM.
GENE FOWLER
POETS ARE BORN BUT PAID
I'VE GET EM- HUN- AND THEY WRITE POETRY AGAINST PROFITEERS AND TRUSTS
KIN YA IMAGINE RAISIN' THE PRICE OF POETRY?
A POETS A AWFUL THING AINT IT?
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO TWO HAM POETS FIX THE PRICE ON THEIR JUNK FOR A POOR SONG PRODUCER.
TAD '27

## Wreck Of The Fazilka Described By Passenger

The following narrative of the recent loss of the British steamer Fazilka is supplied by an Indian passenger, reports the Penang Gazette:

The Fazilka left Penang at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th ulto. The sea might be said to have been rough from the start. At about 3:40 a.m. on October 31 all were suddenly awakened by a loud noise, resembling an explosion. The steamer stopped two or three minutes after the noise. Then all the people ran to the deck side and looked all round, but they could not see anything, as it was pitch dark, and also raining. As soon as the steamer had stopped, according to instructions issued by the captain, the gunner ordered all the people to put on lifebelts and muster on the upper deck. As soon as this news was given to the passengers, the fear and anxiety expressed were indescribable. Some put on the lifebelts and some did not. The Captain again ordered that everyone should put on a lifebelt and muster on the upper-deck.

**TOO ROCKY TO LAND**

The place where the accident occurred is near a rock on the Nicobar island. On the right side of the steamer was the rock, and on the left side a beach. Therefore, the captain thinking that all the passengers might be safely landed on the shore ordered his gunner to remove all the sail canvas in a boat to the shore and fix tents there. The captain also, with some of the crew, went in a boat to see whether he could land on the shore. But, unfortunately, the sea was very rough, and all around on the shore there were huge steep rocks. So he returned to the steamer. About 5 a.m., a wireless message from the West Modus was received by the Captain, that she would come to the rescue at 10 a.m. on that day. On receipt of that message, the captain ordered the lowering of all the lifeboats of the steamer, and again requested all the people to put on their lifebelts and to be prepared to save their lives. And, he ordered that the mail bags and the luggage of the 1st class cabin passengers be brought to the upper deck.

The West Modus arrived at the scene at about noon and stopped at a distance of 1½ miles from the Fazilka. Before the West Modus was at anchor, the captain allowed the passengers to go into the lifeboats which were already lowered. Only with great difficulty people got into the boats. It was about 1:30 p.m., that the first lifeboat with passengers reached the West Modus. From that time, the boats were all going one after another. It took nearly an hour for a boat to go to the West Modus and return. Two lifeboats were lowered from the West Modus and they also carried passengers from the Fazilka.

**SECOND RESCUE SHIP**

At this stage, the Mytilus also arrived at the scene and it stopped at the distance of a mile from the West Modus, and thus the distance between the Fazilka and the Mytilus was about 2½ or 3 miles. Two lifeboats of the Mytilus also were lowered and sent to the rescue. As soon as these two boats of the Mytilus came near the steamer, the captain ordered all the first class passengers to get down into those boats along with their luggage, to proceed to the Mytilus.

It was at about 6:30 p.m. that the last lifeboat reached the West Modus. 575 third class or deck passengers and 14 cooks of the Fazilka, with 15 bags of rice, got into the West Modus. The West Modus left the place at 8 p.m. (Friday) and reached here safely at 1 p.m. on Sunday. The deck passengers were deeply indebted to the crew of the West Modus for the courtesy and help they rendered.

After the mishap, all were terrified at their situation, and were praying God to save their lives, after they had put on the lifebelts and taken all their money and jewels. Bags and boxes were not allowed to be taken by the passengers. As the sea was rough and the waves were high, alighting into the lifeboats was very difficult.

## WHY JAPAN SHIP LINES ARE READY TO RAISE FARES

### Rates Are Now Below The Charges Of First Class Hotels In Empire

Tokio, November 20.—The proposal of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to raise passenger fares between Kobe, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Shanghai and Manila by 50 percent shortly, following the example of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Pacific Steamship Company which have already taken a similar step, is attributed to the increase in working expenses, but it is reported, says the Japan Advertiser, that another reason is largely responsible.

This reason is the fact that passenger fares, including cost of food, are considerably lower than the charges of hotels in Japan, which has led to a marked increase in passengers for the trips between the ports mentioned. The fundamental cause of all this is the shortage of passages to Europe and America. On the North American run the N. Y. K. ships are booked up to next March, while no passage is obtainable on board the N. Y. K. ships on the Europern run until next June. Those who are urgently in need of passages make shift to buy at a premium the passages already obtained by others, and it is said that such premiums now range from Yen 50 to Yen 100. In many cases, however, foreigners are compelled to stay in Japan until passages are obtainable, and as a result most of the hotels in this country are crowded. The crowding naturally made hotel life less comfortable, while the charges are not low. The first-class hotels now charge Yen 20 a day, while a passenger has to pay only Yen 12 or Yen 13 a day on board the ships of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, whose charges are said to be highest of all Japanese shipping companies.

In addition to the considerable economy that can be realised, it is said that equipment and cuisine on board ships do not compare unfavorably with those of ordinary hotels. There is another advantage for steamer passengers in being able to divert themselves by doing the sights at port of call. In the circumstances there has been a considerable increase in the passengers travelling back and forth between the Oriental ports, and this is said to be the principal reason for the proposal of the Japanese steamship companies to raise their passenger fares by 50 percent.

## Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

**Carpets and Rugs**
FOR SALE
AT
REASONABLE PRICES
HWA VENG
CARPET FACTORY
F94 Bubbling Well Road,
Opposite Race Course.
24230

**Dr. R. Holper M.D.**
Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)
Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.
25580

**HONMA HOSPITAL**
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

**LOST**
We hereby notify the public that bill of lading No 96 for ten (10) cases of chemicals, ex S.S. "Bessie Dollar" from Seattle, has been lost.
Marks
J. D.
S.H.D.
S. Shanghai.
The public is hereby warned against negotiating same, as application has been made to the Robert Dollar Co. for the cancellation of the original bill of lading.
26538

**GREAT REDUCTION!**
Owing to the gold exchange and cheap freight rates, we can offer the following.
SEWING MACHINES
5 drawers: former price $100.00 Present price $50.00
3 drawers: former price $88.00 Present price $48.00
A call will convince you.
LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.
11 Soochow Road.
26606

**The Kailan Mining Administration**
HOUSEHOLD COAL
On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.
26329

## *Sunday Movie Plan Wins At Election At Mount Vernon*

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The most exciting election in the history of Mount Vernon took place today when the ministers and church people opposed the union labor workers plan to have Sunday movies and which resulted in favor of the movies by 411 majority. The referendum was submitted to a special vote of the people. The expenses of the election were paid by funds raised by the labor unions.

The clergymen took an active part in the voting and had watchers and workers at the polls. They sent out big posters saying that "the conflict against the American Sabbath is on." The advocates of the plan to allow all moving picture houses on Sunday had scores of automobiles meet the commuters and hustled them off to the polls.

The total vote cast was 8,991 Of this number 4,701 voted in favor of Sunday movies, while 4,290 votes were against the plan.

## Mail Notices

**MAILS CLOSE**

**For U.S., Canada and Europe:**
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Nov. 29
**For United Kingdom**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru Nov. 29
**For France, etc.**
Per M.M. s.s. Sphinx . . Dec. 6
**For Japan**
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 28

**MAILS DUE**

**From U.S. and Canada**
Per s.s. Justin
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Nov. 28
**From United Kingdom**
Per B. & S. s.s. Tydeus Dec. 2
**For India, etc.**
Per P. & O. s.s. Dilwara Dec. 7

## Amusements

**Victoria Theatre**
Complete New Programme
TONIGHT
Friday, November 28th
Presenting
LENORE ULRICH
in
"THE ROAD TO LOVE"
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
on
November 29th
with
MLLE. MURRY
in
FAMOUS STEP DANCES
Prices $1.50 and $1.00
Holders of special coupon tickets entitled to use same by paying the difference.
Saturday Matinee at 4 p.m.
"HEARTS of the WORLD"
Usual matinee prices

**OLYMPIC THEATRE**
New Programme
For November 28th, 29th, 30th and December 1st.
PRESENTING
ANN PENNINGTON
in
"THE RAINBOW PRINCESS"
A Paramount Picture

## Amusements

**LYCEUM THEATRE**
Tonight and Tomorrow
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of
EDGAR WARWICK'S NEW REVUSICAL-COMEDY COMPANY
IN
VANITY FAIR
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TOMORROW
Plans at Moutrie's

**Lyceum Theatre**
Thursday, December 4th and Monday, December 8th
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
by
ALFRED MIROVITCH
(PIANIST)
Assisted by
MME. EMMA MIROVITCH-GROOS
(Mezzo Soprano) of the "Drame Musicale Opera House," Petrograd.
Prices as Usual
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S from 26th November, 1919.
Performance at 9 p.m. Sharp.
26544

**ISIS THEATRE**
*LAST FEW NIGHTS*
GRAND CHINESE PERFORMANCE
Miss Lee Shueh Fang, the most famous Cantonese actress, and her company of seventy.
PROGRAMME CHANGED EVERY EVENING.

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No. 4 Woochang Road
PROGRAMME
for
28th, 29th and 30th November
"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"
Episodes 15 and 16
and a
"CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY"
In Two Reels.

*APOLLO THEATRE*
November 27-28-29 and 30
CHARMING
*FANNIE WARD*
IN
A Drama in Five Thrilling Acts
"THE PROFITEERS"
Extra Selected Star Photoplay
A TIMELY STORY OF TODAY! It tells how a woman's devotion, courage and desperation carried a frail little creature when driven to bay, safely through the devilish machinations of the sinister system.
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LONESOME LUKE IN
"HEAP BIG CHIEF"
one reel laughable comedy.
Time and prices as usual. Booking at Robinson's
Matinee Saturday 4 p.m. "BORROWED PLUMAGE" 5 Part Comedy Drama.
Matinee Sunday 3 p.m. "A FOOL'S PARADISE" 5 Part Drama.

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